

McADOO "WOUNDED," COOLIDGE FIGHTING FOR AIR AFTER BIG DAY IN OIL-LEASE INQUIRY

DOHENY, STARTING LIKE CRUSHED MAN, FIGHTS BACK UNDER SEVERE GRILLING

Oil Man Presents Note of Fall With Signature Torn Off and Tells of Employing Ex-Cabinet Members at \$50,000 a Year.

By PAUL Y. ANDERSON,
A Special Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Caught in the net of circumstance, and tortured beyond endurance by implacable cross-examiners, E. L. Doheny lashed out blindly in the naval oil reserve inquiry yesterday. As a result, the presidential hope of William G. McAdoo lies desperately wounded, and the Coolidge candidacy is fighting for air.

This investigation, so prolific of sensation and so fatal to reputation, has witnessed no day more devastating than yesterday. Few, indeed, suffered more heavily than the little old oil king himself. His ability to produce a torn fragment of paper containing the signature of Albert B. Fall is all that stands between him and grave consequences. But he did not fall to carry others down with him.

Whether justly or not, McAdoo is saddled with the odium of having been, and of being at this time, a high-salaried Doheny employee. President Coolidge is under the imputation of having appointed Thomas W. Gregory, a former Doheny lawyer, to press the cancellation of the Doheny and Sinclair leases. Gregory, by the same token, is disqualified.

George Creel, chairman of the Bureau of Information during the war, is accused of having taken \$5000 for unsuccessful efforts to induce Secretary Daniels to lease Teapot Dome to Doheny.

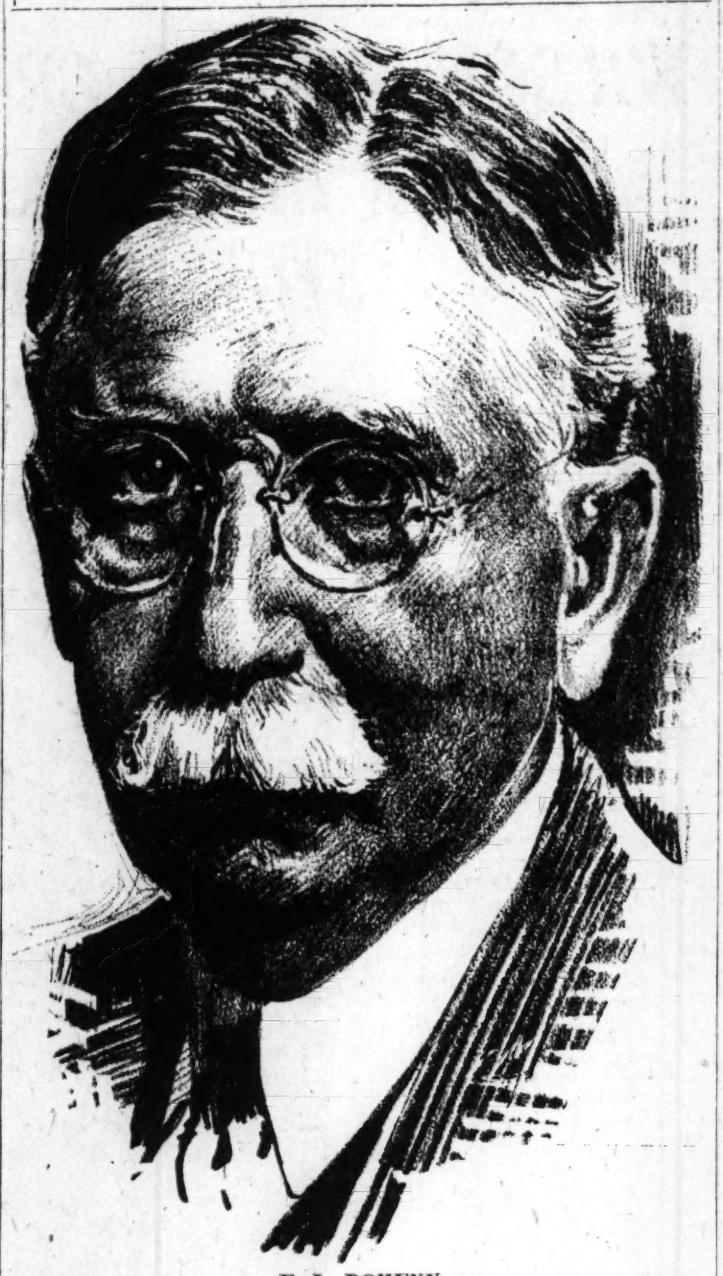
Doheny Fights Back.
The examination of Doheny was a graphic and memorable sight. This great industrial magnate, one of the world's wealthiest men, sat for three torturing hours under an unsparring attack upon his veracity, his honor and his patriotism. He came to the stand apparently crushed by the revelations of recent days. His eyes were dull, his tone lifeless, his brisk and confident manner of other occasions had deserted.

But as Senators Lenroot and Pittman drew the toils tighter about him, confronting him with the record of his own sworn testimony, taunting him with contradictions, and demanding humiliating admissions of deceit, his drooping spirits stiffened and he fought back. Sometimes he cried out as if in distress; again he uttered desperate defiance. Still they worried him, while his shrill voice grew shriller, his face twisted and his hand trembled violently.

The stern and almost silent spectator of this drama was Senator Walsh, the man whose prodigious labors had finally brought it to enactment. He did not harry Doheny. He hardly asked him a question. That task he left almost entirely to Lenroot, who a few weeks ago was Doheny's ablest defender, and to Pittman, who had never attended a meeting of the committee prior to the last fortnight. Walsh, who had carried the fight through the long and lonely weeks, apparently did not care to be in the death.

Note With Signature Gone.
As soon as the oil magnate took the stand he was asked if he had brought the note given to him by Secretary Fall for the \$100,000 cash loan made in November, 1923, a year before Fall leased the vast Elk Hills naval reserve to Doheny. Fumbling in his pocketbook, he brought out a soiled and tattered sheet of paper, from which he

He Hires Ex-Cabinet Members at \$50,000 a Year



case, and then Chairman Lenroot took up where Pittman had left off. "There are so many discrepancies between the testimony which you now give and that which you gave last week that I want you to begin at the first and tell the entire story of the loan transaction," he snapped. Wearily Doheny complied. When he finished, Lenroot said:

"Now, Mr. Doheny, tell us why you didn't produce that note when you were here before."

"These questions are only for the purpose of embarrassing me," Doheny burst out. "I don't see that it concerns the purpose of this inquiry. You ask me why I didn't, and I tell you I didn't. God knows I took the worst possible course, but I thought then it was for the best."

"Did your desire to keep the public from finding out about this transaction prompt you to mutilate this note?" "No, I have told you the reason, and the only reason for which I didn't produce it then," Doheny said.

"To show you just how well I'm satisfied with what you said, I'll read from your testimony," barked Pittman. The questions and answers showed that Doheny had remained silent because he knew that the note when he was here before was in New York, that he had been killed for it in Los Angeles and had been unable to find it. "What have you to say to that?" asked the Senator.

"Are you trying to get me to admit that I was lying? I won't do it," Doheny cried. "If I lied, and the record will show it, I'm not going to say I lied."

Pittman, inexorable, again read from the transcript. "In view of those answers, do you consider that you told the whole truth?" "I have not," Doheny retorted in desperation. "I'm here to give evidence of fact. I told the truth as I saw it, and in telling it as I see it I've got all your cross-questioning won't make me admit that I've perjured myself."

Lenroot Takes Up Questioning.
There were other questions touching various aspects on the

"Used" doesn't always mean *old*. Many of the cars for sale in the Post-Dispatch's Classified "Automobiles" columns, are late models—in first-class condition and guaranteed as to service. The price concessions make them good buys. Your misfortune if you overlook this opportunity.

THE POST-DISPATCH
St. Louis' One Big Automobile Directory
The Perfect Market-Place

necessity of protecting it from drainage by Standard.

There were many minor discrepancies between Doheny's statements yesterday and his testimony a week or so ago. Previously he told the committee he had drawn a check on the committee and sent the money in a sachet by his son to Fall at Washington, and promised to produce the check for the committee. Yesterday he said the check had been drawn by his son, whom he had reimbursed with checks a month or so later.

When his attorney was called to this he said it was in no way a contradiction that he had told the truth and was telling it now.

"But you cashed the check?" asked Chairman Lenroot, half rising and tapping the table in his impatience.

"I had it cashed; that's the same thing. I propose to bring the check and you can see for yourself."

"Well, why didn't you bring your son's check?"

"I didn't think it was necessary."

Then Senator Lenroot demanded to know why he did not present the committee on his son's signature, his mutilation of the note and the rest of it, to which he replied that he still believed he'd be able to produce the note.

"I thought," said Doheny, "that the wisest thing to do was to produce it all to show this wasn't a crooked transaction."

Grilled by Pittman.

Doheny got more excited in answering some questions propounded by Senator Pittman than at any other time. Pittman asked him if he knew of no other way of safeguarding ex-Secretary Fall than by pressing him into the hands of our executors, in case something happened to us, they would not be able to press Mr. Fall and make the loan an injury instead of a help to him. This transaction took place in the Plaza Hotel, our rooms at the Plaza Hotel, just prior to our departure for the Pacific coast, about two weeks or three weeks after the note was made, after I received the note."

"Mr. McAdoo continued to represent you?"

"With the entire note in the possession of my family," was the prompt response, "whenever we wanted to collect the note we had the note to show that the money was due on the note, but if it should happen to go into the hands of our executors, in case something happened to us, they would not be able to press Mr. Fall and make the loan an injury instead of a help to him."

"What is the note?" asked Pittman.

"My son knew that the note was given for the money, and he knew it was Mr. Fall's intention to pay the note, and we believed that he could get a new note for Mr. Fall by asking for it. That is what was in my mind; that he could have gotten a new note by saying to Mr. Fall, 'The note that you gave to my father was lost when they were here, we want a new note for it,' and we believed that Fall would give him a new note, and in case we were all killed in a wreck, why, of course, it would have been a legacy to him."

"Have you produced the check, Mr. Doheny?"

"Man on Way With Check."

"I have sent for the check and there is a man on the way with it from Los Angeles. I think he will arrive tomorrow. My wife has some private entries that she makes in her own book. She thinks that they are entries of the note made in those books made in 1921."

"Well, why did you not bring that check with you when you came from California?"

"Well, I don't know," said Doheny carefully. "I wasn't supposed to bring any checks."

If Lease Is Canceled?

Senator Bursum got Doheny to tell about his loans to prospectors and others and then asked:

"How strong is your friendship for Mr. Fall? Supposing now that you lose your lease, that it is cancelled. Mr. Fall is out of any position to do you any favors."

Senator Lenroot enjoyed bringing out the McAdoo connections. The Republicans are feeling bruised at the political effect of the disclosures, and this was a wise wing shot at a possible Democratic candidate.

Senator Walsh in turn took pains to bring out that McAdoo was a practicing attorney and had received nothing from Doheny while in office.

Note in Two Parts.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

Senator Adams asked a number of questions for the admitted purpose of showing that Doheny once tried to get Teapot Dome, and distanced under the terms of an agreement with Sinclair to keep Teapot Dome alone if Sinclair would keep his hands off Elk Hills. Doheny flatly denied it. He said he had once been told by Leo Stack of Denver that he could get Teapot Dome without much effort or expense, and advanced him \$800 for expenses, which was returned later.

"Why, you know Secretary Daniels would not have leased Teapot Dome or any other reserve," claimed Walsh. "Well, Stack thought he would, and George Creel thought he would. Five thousand dollars of the money I gave Stack was paid to Creel to use his influence to get Daniels to lease it," rejoined Doheny.

"Mr. Doheny, you have repeatedly denounced Secretary Daniels before this committee for his refusal to lease the reserves," Walsh reminded him. "I denounced him for not taking steps to protect Elk Hills from drainage," Doheny retorted. "It cost the Government 4,000,000 barrels of oil."

"Well, he didn't lease anything," was Walsh's grim rejoinder. "No," Doheny fired back, "but I don't believe he did it to protect the reserves. I think he did it to protect the big companies that were draining it."

Protecting Standard Oil.

"What did you pay him?" "He was employed by the Island Oil Co. They sent us a bill for \$2000 for our share of the fees. We hired him to present our petitions asking the Government for intervention, or at least for its good offices in helping us out. I don't know what the others paid him."

"My company has also employed Mr. McAdoo." This was what the committee and the reporters had been waiting for. Lenroot glared around triumphantly. It was the first piece of good news which the Republican party had heard since his connections.

Employment of Gregory.

"What did you pay him?" "He was employed by the Island Oil Co. They sent us a bill for \$2000 for our share of the fees. We hired him to present our petitions asking the Government for intervention, or at least for its good offices in helping us out. I don't know what the others paid him."

"My company has also employed Mr. McAdoo." This was what the committee and the reporters had been waiting for. Lenroot glared around triumphantly. It was the first piece of good news which the Republican party had heard since his connections.

Employment of Gregory.

"What did you pay him?" "He was employed by the Island Oil Co. They sent us a bill for \$2000 for our share of the fees. We hired him to present our petitions asking the Government for intervention, or at least for its good offices in helping us out. I don't know what the others paid him."

"My company has also employed Mr. McAdoo." This was what the committee and the reporters had been waiting for. Lenroot glared around triumphantly. It was the first piece of good news which the Republican party had heard since his connections.

Protecting Standard Oil.

"What company do you think he was protecting?" "If you want my opinion, I think he was protecting Standard Oil." One of the reasons which Fall has given for leasing the reserve to Doheny was the

necessity of protecting it from drainage by Standard.

There were many minor discrepancies between Doheny's statements yesterday and his testimony a week or so ago. Previously he told the committee he had drawn a check on the committee and sent the money in a sachet by his son to Fall at Washington, and promised to produce the check for the committee. Yesterday he said the check had been drawn by his son, whom he had reimbursed with checks a month or so later.

When his attorney was called to this he said it was in no way a contradiction that he had told the truth and was telling it now.

"But you cashed the check?" asked Chairman Lenroot, half rising and tapping the table in his impatience.

"I had it cashed; that's the same thing. I propose to bring the check and you can see for yourself."

"Well, why didn't you bring your son's check?"

"I didn't think it was necessary."

Then Senator Lenroot demanded to know why he did not present the committee on his son's signature, his mutilation of the note and the rest of it, to which he replied that he still believed he'd be able to produce the note.

"What is the note?" asked Pittman.

"My son knew that the note was given for the money, and he knew it was Mr. Fall's intention to pay the note, and we believed that he could get a new note for Mr. Fall by asking for it. That is what was in my mind; that he could have gotten a new note by saying to Mr. Fall, 'The note that you gave to my father was lost when they were here, we want a new note for it,' and we believed that Fall would give him a new note, and in case we were all killed in a wreck, why, of course, it would have been a legacy to him."

"Well, why did you not bring that check with you when you came from California?"

"Well, I don't know," said Doheny carefully. "I wasn't supposed to bring any checks."

If Lease Is Canceled?

Senator Bursum got Doheny to tell about his loans to prospectors and others and then asked:

"How strong is your friendship for Mr. Fall? Supposing now that you lose your lease, that it is cancelled. Mr. Fall is out of any position to do you any favors."

Senator Lenroot enjoyed bringing out the McAdoo connections. The Republicans are feeling bruised at the political effect of the disclosures, and this was a wise wing shot at a possible Democratic candidate.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion to represent the Doheny interests before the Shipping Board.

Questions About Teapot Dome.

It was following some testimony in regard to a letter from Doheny that had not been found in the Department of the Interior files—that the inquiry had taken place at the late Franklin K. Lane left the Wilson Cabinet to take a position at \$50,000 a year in Doheny's company, and he also had retained former Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison's law firm on one occasion

SE INQUIRY

ANGLO-JAPANESE
TREATY A FACTOR
IN OIL CONTRACT

out of it was \$100,000, for which he gave you his note?" said Senator Bursum. "And Mr. McAdoo got \$250,000 as an attorney's fee, is that right?"

"But he got it from a straight bargain, Senator Bursum. I don't think that is any reflection on Mr. McAdoo. He was paid that by us, by our company, understand, believing the character of the service he could render us, and we knew that nobody could render us the service that Mr. Fall did."

Then Senator Adams, Democrat of Colorado, took up the questioning. "I want to inquire," he said, "whether or not you or your company originally made an effort to secure leases on the Teapot Dome properties and whether or not you were paid some consideration for abandoning your efforts in that direction?"

"No, sir. We were not paid for abandoning our efforts in that direction. We abandoned them without pay."

"Was there any understanding at the time of the negotiations regarding your taking no personal interest in the Teapot Dome if the Sinclair interests would not attempt to get the California reserves?" asked Dill, Democrat of Washington.

"No, sir. I never had any understanding with the Sinclair people in any respect, in connection with anything."

Q. You stated that you paid Mr. McAdoo, as I understand, \$250,000. A. All told, for the four years.

Q. Mr. McAdoo came here to Washington and presented your case to the State Department and represented you in Washington, did he? A. Well, I think so, but I do not know just exactly what he did, whether he came or sent a young man. A good many of these men who take big salaries have young men under them to do the work.

Q. Did he have any part in the negotiations to do with the leases with Mr. Fall? A. No, sir.

Q. Has Mr. Palmer, the other Attorney-General, ever been on your staff? A. No, sir, he was never on my staff.

Q. What did Mr. Dill ask?

Having sat long past the time for recess, the committee adjourned, but it was apparent that the Pacific oil king's order is not over. He was instructed to stay within call of the committee, and he was told to produce the remaining fragment of the Fall note as soon as possible. He left the stand apparently almost exhausted, and almost cowed.

Meantime, additional subpoenas have been issued for several stock brokers and investment banks. Washington is that part of it which sees the inner workings of the investigation does not believe that the period of thrills has ended.

ADS ON TELEGRAPH BLACKS

New Source of Revenue Found by French Government.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Determined that no possible source of revenue shall remain untried, the Government is selling advertising space on telegraph blanks. Receivers of messages now find the text bordered with eulogies of a famous soap, while on the back is a "coupon for a trial ride" in an automobile of a particular make.

St. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH W. LITZER
Published Daily by The Pulitzer Publishing
Co., Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street.

(Member Audit Bureau of Circulation)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.

One year, \$10.00
Daily, without Sunday, \$3.00
Sunday only, one year, \$5.00
Subscription rates for foreign express
money or by St. Louis Exchange.

Daily only, 50c a month; Sunday, 10c a copy.

Entered as a second-class matter July 17,
1923, at the Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.
Under the act of March 3, 1879.

Post Office No. 6000, Kinloch, Central 6700.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

Continued from Page One.

WODOO IS DONE
FOR, WASHINGTON
POLITICIANS SAY

A Gl

STUDENTS, FIRING AT TARGET, KILL AN AGED WOMAN

Three Youths at A. & M. College in Oklahoma Plead Not Guilty of Murder and Obtain Bond.

By the Associated Press
STILWATER, Okla., Feb. 2.—David D. Zink, Roy G. Doak and L. Earl Nutter, Oklahoma A. and M. College students, entered pleas of not guilty through counsel today to charges of murder and were released on bonds of \$2500 each. They are charged with the death of Mrs. Matilda Hodges, who was shot accidentally while they were firing at a target in the back yard of their fraternity house here yesterday.

Two other women were slightly wounded.

Other Women Shot.
Firing with a .22-caliber rifle, the students said they did not see the woman and were unaware that their bullets had found human marks until they were told a half hour later.

The target first was placed on the ground against a barn but inadvertently was raised, the college men said, after it had been knocked down, thus permitting the leaden missiles to go through one side of the structure and out an open door in the opposite wall.

Mrs. Hodges, 72 years old, was posteriorly walking down on her lawn less than 50 yards distant and directly in the line of fire. She was killed instantly by a bullet through the head. Mrs. Claude Davis and her 15-year-old daughter, neighbors, ran to her aid. They were bending over the aged woman when they also were struck by bullets. Both received only minor flesh wounds.

Case to Grand Jury.
Word of the tragedy spread through the campus and hundreds of students and faculty members followed Zink, Doak and Nutter as they were led away to jail by Deputy Sheriffs. Lawyers immediately were procured and held a lengthy conference with County Attorney J. W. Reed to obtain their clients' liberty on bond.

The students' parents have been summoned.

Zink and Nutter are seniors and Doak is a junior. All are officers in the Student Reserve Officers' Training Corps and members of the local fraternity of which Doak is president.

**GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE
REALTY PROMOTER'S AFFAIRS**

Complaint Purchase in Southurst, Promoted by J. A. Hodges, Was Not Recorded at City Hall.

William H. of John A. Hodges, real estate agent, 3127 South Grand boulevard, who promoted Southurst, a subdivision in Carondelet Park, are to be investigated by the grand jury next Thursday.

Circuit Attorney Sidenor today asked Chief of Detectives Hoagland to find Hodges.

Following complaint by Joseph D. Harrington, 4129 Oceola street, that his purchase of a lot in the subdivision was not recorded at the City Hall, several home owners in Southurst have sought Hodges to learn if their titles to their property are clear.

Hodges explained to a Post-Dispatch reporter several days ago that he purchased the subdivision, subject to a \$17,000 mortgage which contained a releasing clause. He said that by agreement with the owner of the land he was selling homes and lots and taking up the mortgage on the installment plan. He said that a number of homes and lots in the subdivision were in no danger of losing their investment, because they had been relieved of responsibility by his paying off \$3000 of the mortgage.

**SIX MONTHS FOR CONTEMPT
OF COURT IN SELLING LIQUOR**

Byrd S. Hurt Also Fined \$500 by Judge McElhinney at

Byrd S. Hurt was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500 today at Clayton by Circuit Judge McElhinney, who adjudged Hurt to have been in contempt of court twice by repeatedly selling liquor at his Brentwood bar.

Hurt was cited for contempt last summer, after county officials had seized liquor at his place, and Judge McElhinney issued a temporary injunction. While this was pending, for six weeks, more than 2000 cases of beer were made. In court today, Hurt admitted having the liquor and thus being in contempt, but said he had sold his place.

TWO RABBIS URGE BOK PEACE PLAN.
Two Jewish rabbis last night from their pulpits commanded the Bok peace plan and urged official action in their part. Rabbi Leoen Harrison, speaking in Temple Israel, said the Bok plan was a step toward international co-operation and peace. Rabbi Samuel Thurman, at United Hebrew Temple, decried the attack being made on the Bok plan in the Senate and expressed confidence that the people will vote approval of the award, with or without reservations.

Nine Wives Who Had Faith In Mrs. Price Never Lost Husbands, Mrs. Cooper Says

"I Trusted Her Myself at First," Replies Wife of Business Associate of Woman Lawyer in Alienation Suit.

Of course the nine wives trusted Mrs. Price—their husbands never left their homes for her," was Mrs. Edna A. Cooper's comment on the statement made yesterday by Mrs. Fannie Bonner Price that she "recalled something like nine different gentlemen with whom she had business associations—in every instance being on the friendliest terms with their wives."

Mrs. Cooper, who resides with her son, Hall Cooper, at 2708 Arkansas avenue, filed suit for \$7500 Jan. 2, against Mrs. Price, alleging alienation of the affections of her husband, Sheldon Cooper, who is a business associate of Mrs. Price.

"The other husbands didn't go arm in arm with Mrs. Price to do her marketing," continued Mrs. Cooper. "They weren't in the habit of eating breakfast, luncheon and dinner with her daily."

Referring to Mrs. Price's assertion that she could not leave her father alone even to go to the corner grocery, Mrs. Cooper said: "Both the doctor and nurse attending Mr. Bonner stated in their depositions that she left him often to go to moving picture shows with my husband."

"Trusted Her at First."

"I trusted her myself at first," Mrs. Cooper added. "If I hadn't do you think I would have given up my home and gone to Texas in order to relieve my husband of all possible expenses?" Even when I received her letter saying her no longer cared for me, even when I returned to St. Louis to find him cold and distant toward me, I couldn't believe at first that she was the cause. I thought his mind had been weakened under the strain of business reverses, that he was ill. And when I could no longer disregard the attention he showed upon her and the neglect he showed me, I went to see Mrs. Price to find out if she were to plan to leave the city."

Mrs. Price, in her statement yesterday, said that when Mrs. Cooper called at her office to tell her side of the domestic trouble that "there was no thought in Mrs. Cooper's mind at that time that any woman would be suborned in the alienation suit."

"We had no idea she was planning to leave the city," Mrs. Cooper said. "I had previously delayed filing the suit because I was afraid it might influence the payment of the monthly allowance, which I needed badly," Mrs. Cooper said.

Attorney Randolph Laughlin, who represents Mrs. Cooper, is anxious to take Mrs. Price's deposition and the trial will probably be delayed until she can be found or until she returns, as she has promised, to "have all the facts relating to 'bird dog' letter and other matters clearly and fully defined, let the chips fall where they may."

**ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP
JEWELRY STORE FAILS**

Clerk Runs Into Rear Room and Four Intruders Leave When a Stand Is Overturned.

An unsuccessful attempt to rob the jewelry store of Henry A. Koke, 2520 North Fourteenth street, was made today—a year and three days after it had been looted of jewelry valued at \$15,000.

A young man, entering the store at 9:30 a. m., asked to see "some baby rings." A clerk, Frank Ottersbach, 1526 Benton avenue, was trying to please the prospective customer when two other men entered with drawn revolvers.

"Up with your hands," they commanded. Instead, Ottersbach ducked below the display counter and scrambled to a rear room. In this room the proprietor, Henry A. Koke, was testing eyeglasses on a woman. Excited by Ottersbach's informal entry, Koke overturned a stand which crashed to the floor.

The robbers heard the noise and started to leave, when Casper H. Stumpf, 1320 Warren street, a watchmaker, walked into the store proper. "Get 'em up—oh, never mind," cried one of the armed men, continuing on his way. The three youths were driven away in a stolen sport car in which a fourth man had waited.

CAMPBELL FOR CONGRESS AGAIN

Alton Editor, Defeated by Miller, Announces Candidacy.

Edward E. Campbell, owner and editor of the Alton Daily Times, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Congress. He will base his campaign on opposition to Edward E. Miller, Republican, of East St. Louis, who defeated him at the last general election and who was seated in the House of Representatives after protest because of charges that, as the Treasurer, he disbursed \$45,000 of State funds in the Twenty-second District in order to defraud many casualties.

The figure is life-size in the monument, surmounting a granite base and shaft about 12 feet high. It is that of a woman, clothed in wind-blown draperies, holding a wreath uplifted in the attitude of bestowal, and, at the side, a palm leaf. It was designed and executed by Mrs. Nancy Coonsman Hahn of St. Louis.

**ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY
Dental Clinic**

1844 Caroline St.—(Near Grand)
Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Daily

**MAKING EATING
A PLEASURE.**

Everyone does who takes

**Baumann's
GAS-TABLETS**

For colds, coughs, asthma, etc. Lotion by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co. and Jules & Dahl Drug Stores.

ADVERTISING

6 6 6

**is a Prescription prepared for
Colds, Fever and Grippe
in the most severe remedy we know
Preventing Pneumonia**

Actress Enters Catholic Order,

By the Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 2.

Miss Marie Connelly, young California actress, has taken the obligation of becoming a Sister of St. Francis at Niagara Falls, her parents announced here today. She left the stage about a year ago and had been studying at her home here to enter the order. She is a college graduate. Miss Connelly's father, Thomas M. Connelly, is editor and publisher of a weekly Catholic publication here.

CHURCH NOTICES

"PROTESTANTISM
IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE"
address by
JOHN LEWIS BULLEN, D. D., LL. D.
of Zurich, Switzerland
(Methodist-Evangelical Church)
under auspices of
Federal Council of Churches
and Church Federation
11:00 a. m.

PILGRIM CHURCH

CONGREGATIONAL

Union and Kensington

Special Service 4:30 P. M.

Scottish Rite Male Quartet

address by

Rev. Russell Henry Stafford

"THE BUILDER'S FIRST LAW"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of the lesson sermon at each church.

GOLDEN TEXT: Psalms 119:150.

FIRST CHURCH: King's highway and Westminster place; 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Wednesday, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

SECOND CHURCH: 4234 Washington boulevard, open every day from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THIRD CHURCH: 1534 Russell avenue, 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.

FOURTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Reading room, 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Wednesday, 10:45 a. m. to 7:45 p. m.

FIFTH CHURCH: Mount Moriah Temple, Garrison and Natural Bridge avenues, 10:45 a. m. to 7:45 p. m.

SIXTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

SEVENTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

EIGHTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

NINTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

TENTH CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand boulevard, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

ELMWOOD CHURCH: 1509 South Grand

A Glimpse at the Newest Books

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE LINCOLNS, by Ida M. Tarbell. (Harper.)

THOMAS LINCOLN and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, parents of Abraham Lincoln, have a staunch defender in the author of the work. Thomas, she declares,

that the book is charmingly written.

"The book is charmingly written. There is a naturalness of style that harmonizes with the story it tells forth. The many photographs of Jimmie, although some are palpably untrue and freely separate, will interrupt and repeat physical relations without unhappiness.

"For this of course, at the present, we are too crude, too primitive, to be able to tell what the grown-ups should have no trouble enjoying even more. Instead of pathos, the ending is logical and, as every intelligent reader will see, it is the weight of evidence is declared to be against the theory, apparently held by Abraham Lincoln himself, that Jimmie was 'base born,' or illegitimate. A thorough and complete history of the Hanks family, as far as it needed to settle the question as to Nancy, is not yet in hand, but Miss Tarbell believes it will be produced 'by piecing together a multitude of documents hidden away in records of the country through which the branches of the family have passed.'

"It is in tax lists, deeds, wills, returns of marriages and death, testimony in lawsuits, church records, tombstones, etc., that the materials for such a genealogy exist.

For the Lincoln family, this work

of research has been done, and

Miss Tarbell begins her record with Samuel Lincoln, in Hingham, Mass., in 1857.

He came to America as an apprentice, and founded

a family so numerous that, at this

day, there are more Lincolns than

Smiths or Joneses in the Hingham telephone directory.

Mordecai Lincoln, ironmaster, of Seuite, Mass., is the next of the line, and

a second Mordecai Lincoln, who

lived in Pennsylvania, was the

father of John Lincoln, who moved

to Virginia and settled in the Shenandoah Valley.

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of President Lincoln and a Captain of militia in the revolutionary period, removed to Kenosha with his wife and four children, of whom Thomas Lincoln was the youngest.

The translations are by Madame

A. Strindberg with Maxim Levitzki and W. F. Adams.

"HIGHWAYMEN," by Charles Finger. (McBride.)

It is hard to tell of Tyburn and the gallant rogues that there paid toll for their adventure without false hero worship. For in each of us there is an admiration of the man who will not be bound by convention, and a longing for the daring that led others to move outside the pale of responsibility.

There was once a day when "Turpin" conjured up a semi-famous hero who once stood at the side of the highroad and called, "Stand and deliver" when the great mail coach pulled alongside. Today, of course, it connotes nothing more than cross eyes.

But of Dick Turpin and his Black Bess, Little Jack Sheppard and the host of others that made travel a fair adventure, Charles Finger, whom we of St. Louis knew in connection with the days of the "Mirror" and the desperate attempt to keep it silvered when the Master had departed, has made a book. He has filled it with fact and culling most of the fancy.

Yet of the fact there is still a feast for the homeward. He can flirt again with death—victoriously and cross swords with sober gentlemen, and in the end let his eyes water as he sees himself (but for the grace of God) outwit the hangman by leaping from the ladder ere it be pushed from under him!

Not that the book preaches of the rewards of crime. In fact, the best of each of its subjects will make it a good sermon. But cooling blood cannot but warm to death, even though they be illegal.

The wood cuts by Paul Honore are admirable and of a piece with the writing.

"THE BLACK PARROT," by Harry Hervey. (Century.)

A TALE of mystery in the sultry lands of Indo-China and Malay, in which many names that were before only names became real places and a portion of the world, heretofore a pink spot on the map, becomes a part of the known universe. Possibly a bit too true to life for the good.

"PRIVATEERING AND PIRACY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD," (Macmillan.)

T HE National Society of Colonial Dames has undertaken the publishing of various papers and particularly documents of the early colonial period. Among their volumes is this collection of illustrative documents from the archives of the former colonies and from admiralty courts and British courts concerning privateers and pirates.

In this contract, that takes no account of the difference in time, in physical perfection, and mental attributes that is the cause of our mutual woes he had. Even divorce cannot heal the pains caused by the contract, for there is a new pang when the lives are sundered.

In "Jealousy," Artybasheff depicts two households, one where the wife is openly unfaithful, while her husband trusts her; the other where the wife is faithful, but loves flirtations, where she leads the men to expect every reward, and trusts to her art to avoid paying them.

But for the limitations of our imagination, the tragedies that are enacted would be many, surely the gullimy story preaches.

"THE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD," by John Lovett Morse, Edwin T. Wyman and Lewis Webb. (W. W. Norton & Co.)

THE three sisters of this book undertake to tell mothers what they should know in order to intelligently feed and care for their children from the time they are born until they are 6 years old. It is not a "doctor book." Something is said about the diseases of infancy and early childhood, but only enough to aid the mother in determining whether her child is ill or not and to enable her to do something to aid the doctor's practice. It is intended to enable mothers to take better care of their children when they are well and to carry out the physician's orders when they are ill.

"THE FURTHEST FURY," by Carolyn Wells. (Lippincott.)

ONE of Miss Wells' "Fleming Stone" detective stories, in which she forgets she is a humorist, but luckily preserves her sense of humor. Think how awful a detective story would be if the author lost his sense of humor! Characteristically handled, which means that aside from a traditional form, the story is fresh and entertaining.

"JIMMIE," by Ernest H. Baynes. (Macmillan.)

T HE Western frontier of 1846 is never done too often for romance. In "The Last Frontier," William Cody, Wild Bill Hickok, Custer and many other heroes of the Indian wars reappear, pictured as men, not semi-gods. And the story is fresh and entertaining.

young of his ursine friend. Young Jimmie, championed by Lucy, has a happy and hectic cubhood; unhampered by excess discipline he environs and at times annoys the neighborhood.

The book is charmingly written. There is a naturalness of style that harmonizes with the story it tells forth. The many photographs of Jimmie, although some are palpably untrue and freely separate, will interrupt and repeat physical relations without unhappiness.

"For this of course, at the present, we are too crude, too primitive, to be able to tell what the grown-ups should have no trouble enjoying even more. Instead of pathos, the ending is logical and, as every intelligent reader will see, it is the weight of evidence is declared to be against the theory, apparently held by Abraham Lincoln himself, that Jimmie was 'base born,' or illegitimate.

A thorough and complete history of the Hanks family, as far as it needed to settle the question as to Nancy, is not yet in hand, but Miss Tarbell believes it will be produced 'by piecing together a multitude of documents hidden away in records of the country through which the branches of the family have passed.'

"It is in tax lists, deeds, wills, returns of marriages and death, testimony in lawsuits, church records, tombstones, etc., that the materials for such a genealogy exist.

For the Lincoln family, this work

of research has been done, and

Miss Tarbell begins her record with Samuel Lincoln, in Hingham, Mass., in 1857.

He came to America as an apprentice, and founded

a family so numerous that, at this

day, there are more Lincolns than

Smiths or Joneses in the Hingham telephone directory.

Mordecai Lincoln, ironmaster, of Seuite, Mass., is the next of the line, and

a second Mordecai Lincoln, who

lived in Pennsylvania, was the

father of John Lincoln, who moved

to Virginia and settled in the Shenandoah Valley.

Abraham Lincoln, grandfather of President Lincoln and a Captain of militia in the revolutionary period, removed to Kenosha with his wife and four children, of whom Thomas Lincoln was the youngest.

The translations are by Madame

A. Strindberg with Maxim Levitzki and W. F. Adams.

"HIGHLANDERS," by Pamela Wynne. (Stokes.)

A NOTHER translation of the celebrated work of Adelbert von Chamisso, the French emigre who added so much to German culture, has come and Theodore Bolton has added to the story by his silhouettes as well as by the fine character of his illustrations.

The story of the shadowless man will never lose luster, particularly in such a setting.

"ANN'S AN IDIOT," by Pamela Wynne. (Stokes.)

A TALE of a woman who could she help it, Eighteen, convert and be used to men or the world outside of convent walls and then plunged without proper warning into the unconventional atmosphere of a long sea voyage, it is any wonder she lost her head and her heart."

In recovering the former, she bends the latter, but is lucky enough to have the three old women on her side, for the strain is removed in time.

"CHATS ON OLD ENGLISH DRAWINGS," by Randall Davey. (Stokes.)

ONE of a collection of books on the art of drawing, this particular volume deals with old English drawings, listing as Old English all the drawings made in England by foreign masters visiting or retained in Great Britain from Holbein to the Nineteenth Century.

The subject matter includes the sketches for paintings such as are made by all artists, the original ideas occurring to etchers and other draftsmen, and the thumb nail sketches and occasional works of all painters. Two illustrations are well chosen and the entire work is scholarly and authentic, as well as easily readable.

"JESUS," by Odin Gregory. (Collins Publishing Co. New York.)

THE episode of Judas' treachery and the last days of Mary Magdalene's behavior, furnishes the material for this drawing, as represented as a Galilean patriot, who turns against his Master when he finds a revolution is not to be proclaimed. The treatment of these two characters, and of the hypothesis as to Judas' motive, is much less skillful than that employed years ago in the play, "Mary of Magdalene," in which Mrs. Fiske appeared.

In Gregory's drama, the Magdalene appears as a repulsive and repulsive character, who still wants to the core and mind by no higher motive than the hate and loves of her worst kind. There is no figure in the drama who merits admiration. Peter gets no credit for his fiery zeal or for the power of intuition which, in a famous gospel passage, is declared to have been beyond the revelations of flesh and blood. These and colorless Martha, are the only persons of the Gospel narrative who appear. The Savior is but a voice, and cross swords with sober gentlemen, and in the end let his eyes water as he sees himself (but for the grace of God) outwit the hangman by leaping from the ladder ere it be pushed from under him!

Not that the book preaches of the rewards of crime. In fact, the best of each of its subjects will make it a good sermon. But cooling blood cannot but warm to death, even though they be illegal.

The wood cuts by Paul Honore are admirable and of a piece with the writing.

"THE BLACK PARROT," by Harry Hervey. (Century.)

A TALE of mystery in the sultry lands of Indo-China and Malay, in which many names that were before only names became real places and a portion of the world, heretofore a pink spot on the map, becomes a part of the known universe. Possibly a bit too true to life for the good.

"PRIVATEERING AND PIRACY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD," (Macmillan.)

T HE National Society of Colonial Dames has undertaken the publishing of various papers and particularly documents of the early colonial period. Among their volumes is this collection of illustrative documents from the archives of the former colonies and from admiralty courts and British courts concerning privateers and pirates.

In this contract, that takes no account of the difference in time, in physical perfection, and mental attributes that is the cause of our mutual woes he had. Even divorce cannot heal the pains caused by the contract, for there is a new pang when the lives are sundered.

In "Jealousy," Artybasheff depicts two households, one where the wife is openly unfaithful, while her husband trusts her; the other where the wife is faithful, but loves flirtations, where she leads the men to expect every reward, and trusts to her art to avoid paying them.

But for the limitations of our imagination, the tragedies that are enacted would be many, surely the gullimy story preaches.

"THE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD," by John Lovett Morse, Edwin T. Wyman and Lewis Webb. (W. W. Norton & Co.)

THE three sisters of this book undertake to tell mothers what they should know in order to intelligently feed and care for their children from the time they are born until they are 6 years old. It is not a "doctor book." Something is said about the diseases of infancy and early childhood, but only enough to aid the mother in determining whether her child is ill or not and to enable her to do something to aid the doctor's practice. It is intended to enable mothers to take better care of their children when they are well and to carry out the physician's orders when they are ill.

"THE FURTHEST FURY," by Carolyn Wells. (Lippincott.)

ONE of Miss Wells' "Fleming Stone" detective stories, in which she forgets she is a humorist, but luckily preserves her sense of humor. Think how awful a detective story would be if the author lost his sense of humor! Characteristically handled, which means that aside from a traditional form, the story is fresh and entertaining.

"JIMMIE," by Ernest H. Baynes. (Macmillan.)

T HE Western frontier of 1846 is never done too often for romance. In "The Last Frontier," William Cody, Wild Bill Hickok, Custer and many other heroes of the Indian wars reappear, pictured as men, not semi-gods. And the story is fresh and entertaining.

"THE BLACK PARROT," by Harry Hervey. (Century.)

A TALE of mystery in the sultry lands of Indo-China and Malay, in which many names that were before only names became real places and a portion of the world, heretofore a pink spot on the map, becomes a part of the known universe. Possibly a bit too true to life for the good.

"PRIVATEERING AND PIRACY IN THE COLONIAL PERIOD," (Macmillan.)

T HE National Society of Colonial Dames has undertaken the publishing of various papers and particularly documents of the early colonial period. Among their volumes is this collection of illustrative documents from the archives of the former colonies and from admiralty courts and British courts concerning privateers and pirates.

In this contract, that takes no account of the difference in time, in physical perfection, and mental attributes that is the cause of our mutual woes he had. Even divorce cannot heal the pains caused by the contract, for there is a new pang when the lives are sundered.

In "Jealousy," Artybasheff depicts two households, one where the wife is openly unfaithful, while her husband trusts her; the other where the wife is faithful, but loves flirtations, where she leads the men to expect every reward, and trusts to her art to avoid paying them.

But for the limitations of our imagination, the tragedies that are enacted would be many, surely the gullimy story preaches.

"THE INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD," by John Lovett Morse, Edwin T. Wyman and Lewis Webb. (W. W. Norton & Co.)

THE three sisters of this book undertake to tell mothers what they should know in order to intelligently feed and care for their children from the time they are born until they are 6 years old. It is not a "doctor book." Something is said about the diseases of infancy and early childhood, but only enough to aid the mother in determining whether her child is ill or not and to enable her to do something to aid the doctor's practice. It is intended to enable mothers to take better care of their children when they are well and to carry out the physician's orders when they are ill.

"THE FURTHEST FURY," by Carolyn Wells. (Lippincott.)

ONE of Miss Wells' "Fleming Stone" detective stories, in which she forgets she is a humorist, but luckily preserves her sense of humor. Think how awful a detective story would be if the author lost his sense of humor! Characteristically handled, which means that aside from a traditional form, the story is fresh and entertaining.

"JIMMIE," by Ernest H. Baynes. (Macmillan.)

T HE Story of a Black Bear Cub" is the alternative title supplied by Mr. Baynes to his amusing and instructive tale of the life of his wife's lover, even though he had mentally and physi-

ically cast her aside. It is the illusion of his name's honor that causes his action.

All of this would be unnecessary,

if the story had been told in a

more dramatic way.

The book is charmingly written.

There is a naturalness of style that harmonizes with the story it tells forth. The many photographs of Jimmie, although some are palpably untrue and freely separate, will interrupt and repeat physical relations without unhappiness.

AUTOMOBILES

Wanted

FORD W-10—300 couples, touring, roadster, all models; ready cash. \$650. (67)

MONEY loaned on all automobiles, no title; no public; bring your car pawned, will loan you cash in a few minutes. Auto Auction Co. 2300 Locust. (67)

Repairing and Painting

FORD magneto recharged while you wait. \$4. 5007 Delmar, Forest 243. (67)

Garaging, Storage, Cleaning

NOTICE—AUTO OWNERS CARS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED. WASHING, ANTHONY, ALLEN, GEESEING, OUTIVE GARAGE, 1000 BROADWAY, CO. 33D AND OJW. (67)

Coupes For Sale

BUICK, Ford, 1924; Haynes, Oakland, DuBois. 1923; coupes, trade. \$240. (67)

DUKE 6—Must sell; late model, 1923. \$650; like new. Forest 3669. (67)

FORD—1920 coupe, real b. 1915; terms: trade. 3510 Easton. (67)

FORD—Special 4-passenger coupe; cheap. 1923. (67)

FORD—Coupes; terms. Owen-Banks. Ford dealers. 3333 Forest. (67)

FORD—8 coupes, 1921 to '23; extras; \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—1921 coupe, perfect, 1920; terms: trade. 3500 Forest. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance weekly. \$350. (67)

FORD—Coupes, 1923; terms: trade. \$100 down, balance

When It Came to Ski Jumping It Didn't Take the Scandinavians Long to Put America on the Toboggan

Dundee Outpoints Pal Moran Easily In 15 Rounds

Holder of Two Boxing Titles Sidetracks Lightweight Contender.

CHAMPION WEIGHS 133

New York Italian's Showing Indicates He Is Best Near Lightweight Limit.

By Bert Igoe.
Of the N. Y. World Sport Staff.
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Johnny Dundee is still the wonder man of the ring. He put up a dazzling fight against game, clever, hard-hitting Pal Moran of New Orleans and fairly ran away with the decision in 15 rounds in Madison Square Garden last night.

Dundee possibly benefited by the fact that he went into the weighing 133 pounds, at least five or six pounds over his usual weight. Moran was outsped and outgassed from the start. Helplessly outboxed, he made a strong bid from the thirteenth round on, and by whaling away at Dundee's body slowed Johnny up considerably.

It was a spiteful, desperate finish that Moran made, but he was so far outpointed in the other rounds that his spurge could not even the score by any stretch of imagination, though the 2½ to 1 outsiders tried to shoot their money home with a hysterical demagogation.

Contender Sidetracked.

Dundee spoiled the belated rally on Moran's part by closing like a champion himself. It was a superb finish for the two-time champion, and if Moran is the real lightweight contender, then he was sidetracked last night. Dundee certainly ran away with the decision in 15 rounds.

The Blue and White forwards were fed frequently by their guards and had enough chances to pile up a lead, but their shots were inaccurate and after they had tried and missed they failed to play the ball with the idea of a follow-up shot. The Indiana players, on the other hand, made every shot count, nullifying the good floor game of the Billikens.

It was a bruising bout, both men suffering cuts over the right cheek, bone, and Dundee's back was bruised from the effects of Moran's well meant rib roasters that rasped past the mark.

Dundee proved his smartness as a ringman when he suffered the cut in the fourteenth. He went into clinch after clinch, and when the referee, Lou Magnolia, went between them Dundee used that official's dark gray shirt for a towel. He ended the round with no sign of a cut.

Dundee is unquestionably best at 133 pounds. The decision was received with a roar of approval. There were 1082 persons present, the gate being \$41,027 in paid admissions.

Dundee Piles Up Lead.

Dundee in the first round began a rapid tattoo on Moran's face. He bounded back into the ropes and off of them in his old style, and the crowd cheered. Moran made Dundee fight hard after a straight right to the jaw almost toppled him. It was a surprise and Dundee came back with a sharp fighting right. It was a pretty round, filled with hard fighting.

Moran kept his right going for Dundee's body and head, and Dundee had to hook to the jaw. He ducked Moran's right repeatedly and drove Moran all over the ring with winging lefts.

They ran right head on as the second began, and Dundee had to hook to the jaw. He ducked Moran's right repeatedly and drove Moran all over the ring with winging lefts.

It was a ripping round and the crowd cheered Dundee.

Moran Bewildered.

Moran was cleverly outboxed in the third. Dundee forcing him and making him miss many punches. Dundee whirled through the fourth round, letting into Moran's face again, and the third, the New Orleans boy was bewildered. Dundee reached Moran with lefts and rights without number and few counters found their mark. Moran kept a tight grip on Dundee, trying to open up for a right-hand shot to the jaw. Moran's best and most dangerous punch.

Dundee set the same dazzling pace in the fifth and ended a cut under Moran's right eye in the sixth.

Moran was desperate in the seventh and rushed repeatedly, only to run into the stiffest sort of left jabs to the face again.

For a moment as the two players reached him with right and lefts, Moran glared open-eyed, seemingly undecided about the next move. The rest of the fight was much the same.

Dundee set the same dazzling pace in the fifth and ended a cut under Moran's right eye in the sixth.

Moran was desperate in the seventh and rushed repeatedly, only to run into the stiffest sort of left jabs to the face again.

For a moment as the two players reached him with right and lefts, Moran glared open-eyed, seemingly undecided about the next move.

The rest of the fight was much the same.

Dundee did make up his mind to hit out he found no time there or was hooked with right or left to the head.

CENTRAL PLAYS SOLDAN IN TONIGHT'S FEATURE OF HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE

Central will play Soldan and Yeatman will oppose Cleveland at Cleve-land Auditorium in tonight's High School League basketball double-header. The league has not decided the controversy over William Thompson, who will appear in the Central lineup.

Central is expected to play Dillman Gockel at center. Gockel was a star of last year's team and now is a good school player.

The Central-Soldan contest, in which both contestants are title contenders, will open the double-bill with Yeatman and Cleveland in the second struggle.

Lightweight Title Hunter Sidetracked



PAL MORAN

Pikers Picked to Win Easily at Columbia Tonight

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Missouri University Tigers, worn and disheartened by their three days in Kansas which brought defeat at the hands of the Jayhawkers and the Aggies, returned here yesterday. A few hours later the Washington University Pikers, trained to the minute and fresh after a week of rest and practice, flushed with pride over their string of conference victories, arrived from St. Louis.

Tonight, in Rothwell gymnasium, the Tigers, having failed to pick up the check upon the continuous victory list of Kansas, will again attempt to break the winning streak against Washington, while the Pikers will do battle desperately to keep their slate clean for their supreme test against the Jayhawkers in Lawrence next week.

Missouri's Morale Low.
Once at St. Louis, the Pikers have taken the measure of the Tigers this year, but Missouri fans are hopeful that their team will be able to hold its own in its remaining two games, including the invading Washington aggregation. But the double defeat which the Bengals suffered in Lawrence and Manhattan has served somewhat to shake Missouri's confidence. If Coach Bond, upon so short a notice, can bring back the "winning complex" for his crew, they may stage the good-for-surprise, otherwise the Pikers should have fairly easy sailing.

Special efforts are being made to get out a capacity crowd for the game, and the number of spectators is expected to be swelled by the hundred or more Pike fans who, according to reports received here, will accompany their team to Columbia.

Bond is not expected to make any changes in his lineup. The brief space of time available between the arrival home and tonight's game would make a change in tactics next to impossible, even if he desired it.

The probable lineups: Missouri, Position, Washington, Faurot, Forward, Minner; Lewis, Forward, Wagner; Wheat, Center, Seago; Hays, Guard, Cox; Buchner, Guard, Well.

The results added 20 points to Norway's total, four to Finland's and one to Sweden.

The four Americans entered in the ski race finished as follows:

Missouri, 91½; Finland, 76½; Austria, 25; United States, 21; Sweden, 20; Great Britain, 19; France, 15; Switzerland, 14; Czechoslovakia, 6; Belgium, 2; Canada, 1.

The United States was unable to place in the Olympic ski speed race in the 1920 games.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

Five cities have made applications to the International Amateur Tennis Association, the cities are San Francisco, Jacksonville, Buffalo, Detroit and Royal Oak.

The British team defeated Sweden this afternoon, 4 to 3.

By its victory the British team gains third place in the standing of the eight nations entered in the hockey competition, while Sweden takes fourth, France and Czechoslovakia have five points each, Norway six and Switzerland seven.

Amendments to the constitution of the British team, which has been

amended to the satisfaction of the members and voting power, slightly changes in playing rules; new tournament regulations and a sanction fee for all events.

oboggan

Pirrone Forces
The Fighting and
Defeats KaiserAmateur Bantam Surprises by
Outpointing Skillful Foe
at Battery A.By Dent McSkimming.
Eddie Kaiser, one of the most popular and easily the most scientific of the local amateur bantam fighters, suffered surprising reverse in the feature event of the Municipal Athletic Association program at Battery A last night. Gus Pirrone of the National A. A. outwitted Kaiser and gained the judges' decision.

About 800 persons filled the small hall to watch 11 interesting bouts. Not once in the course of the program did Referee Nesti find it necessary to urge the principals to take more action. There was very little holding and a lot of clean hitting. There were three knockouts and eight bouts were decided by judges or the referee.

Pirrone Packs a Wall.

Pirrone surprised the decision over Kaiser by surprise. He is not unskillful boxing. He had a much heavier wallop in either hand than his opponent uncovered. He was hard to hit, except with a straight left, he seldom backed away and he showed evidence of great possibilities. Kaiser's defensive boxing was his most impressive work. Pirrone's rushing tactics prevented Kaiser from taking the offensive except at rare intervals.

Bill Johnson, Western A. A. underweight at 140 pounds, conceded eight pounds to Pat Powers of the Municipal playground and outpointed his larger foe in three rounds. Powers, showing a lack of experience was a match for Johnson in the first and second rounds because of his ability to hit hard with either hand, but the champion won easily in the third round.

Kaiser Scores Knockout.

Joe McNulty, a member of a team of three boxers representing Hillshore, Ill., looked very fine in the first round against William Koller of Mallinphy, but when Koller made it warm for the visitor in the second round he wilted. Koller took the aggressive in furiously rushes at the start of the third round and laid his opponent low with a series of right and left smashes to the head, knocking him down. McNulty was on one knee as the count of ten was tolled by Referee Nesti.

Eddie Reith, a district champion at 122 pounds, was too fast and clever for Jack Horner of the National A. A. in the closing bout.

SUMMARIES
JIMMY BONZO (NO. MULLANY PLAYGROUND) defeated Eddie (Mullany) Playground, three rounds, referee Nesti. Weight, 100 pounds.

HARRY GRASHAM (BUDWEISER) defeated Harry Danovan (Budweiser) in three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 88 pounds.

ROBERT BROWN (NO. 108) defeated Jack Schiller (Mullany) Playground, three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 108 pounds.

GEORGE CIRLAND (NATIONAL A. A.) defeated Eddie (Mullany) Playground, three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 123 pounds.

WILLIAM KALTER (SOULARD PLAYGROUND) defeated Joe McNulty (Hillshore, Ill.) in three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 100 pounds.

FAULKNER, NO. 115 (BROADWAAY) defeated Eugene McAllister (Poplar Bluff), three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 88 pounds.

BRUNO KLEASNER (SOUTH BROADWAAY) defeated Eddie (Mullany) Playground, three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 108 pounds.

HILL (NO. 108) (NATIONAL A. A.) defeated Jimmy McCarthy (South Broadwaay), three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 115 pounds.

EDWARD KELLY (NO. 108) defeated Jack Horner (NATIONAL A. A.) in three rounds, judges decision. Weight, 108 pounds.

REFEREE—AL NEIST, TIMER—GEO. COOPER, ANNOUNCER—DEN MORRISON, JUDGES—THOMAS FULLY AND ANDY HOLWER.

MAPLEWOOD FIVE BEATS
WEBSTER TEAM, 10 TO 9

Maplewood High School's basketball team last night scored its first victory over a quintet representing Webster Groves High School and made the job a good one by administering the trimming on Webster's own floor. The score was 10 to 9.

It was a hot battle all the way, the score being 2-2 after the first quarter and 5-5 at half time. Webster was leading by one point until the last few minutes, when Newberry scored the field goal that gave Maplewood victory, making the shot from the middle of the floor. Maplewood is coached by Walbran, a graduate of the Illinois coaching school.

Oellermann's Mother Dead.

Harry Oellermann, St. Louis soccer player who recently became a member of the Bethlehem Steel team, is in Louis to be present at the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Sophie Oellermann, who died on Wednesday. The funeral will be tomorrow from a funeral chapel at 2820 North Grand Boulevard to St. Peter's cemetery.

Leader Barber Shop
615 N. 8th St.
Opposite Loew's New Theater
Opening Day—Mon., Feb. 4
SOUVENIRS
High-Class Service.
We Also Bob and Trim
Ladies' Hair
LEO CORSO, Prop.
Formerly at Lindell Barber Shop.
Office 9378BRITAIN GRANTS
RECOGNITION TO
SOVIET RUSSIAFREAR PREDICTS
G. O. P. TAX PLAN
WILL BE BEATENNote to Moscow Asks for
Treaty Against Propa-
ganda and Acknowledge-
ment of Debts.DOCUMENT REFERS
TO NEED OF CREDITMacdonald Hoped in Com-
munication to Set Forth
Formula That Other
Powers Would Follow.By JOHN L. BALDERSTON,
London Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch and New York World-
Social Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—With the issuing here last night of the British Labor Government's note of de jure recognition to Soviet Russia, Premier Macdonald's administration fulfilled British labor's first campaign pledges.

Inasmuch as this act was a foregone conclusion from the day labor took office, its mere performance occasioned no surprise, but in both labor and moderate non-Labor quarters there is a striking unanimity of praise for the diplomacy expressed by the note.

Both groups point out that, while extending without condition de jure recognition of Russia—action vigorously demanded by the rank and file of labor throughout the country—it at the same time makes clear that for Russia to gain the benefit normally accruing from such action, "it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition, some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the fact of recognition."

Both groups point out that, while extending without condition de jure recognition of Russia—action vigorously demanded by the rank and file of labor throughout the country—it at the same time makes clear that for Russia to gain the benefit normally accruing from such action, "it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the question of recognition, some of which, on the other hand, are intimately bound up with the fact of recognition."

Secretary Mellon yesterday issued estimates showing the rate reductions proposed by Representative Garner of Texas for the Democrats would cost the Government \$347,981,491 in revenue, against a loss of \$287,814,281 if the Mellon rates were accepted. He made no comment on the estimates.

The Republicans of the committee rejected Green's proposal for a gift tax, which he urged as a complete替代 of the estate tax to prevent evasion of the latter.

The Democratic National Committee issued a report showing that 6,641,262 persons would be benefited under the Garner plan for tax revision against 9,433 under the Mellon plan. The statement also said it was estimated "that either plan will raise an adequate amount of revenue for the Government."

There are several striking phrases in the note, which seem to forecast the coming negotiations with the Soviet-British interests watchful in the coming negotiations with the Soviet.

For instance, in discussing the question of the status of the pre-bolshevik Anglo-Russian treaties, Premier Macdonald uses the phrase "according to the accepted principles of international law"—an implication that he is not necessarily in agreement with the Bolsheviks' previous negligence regarding the pre-bolshevik's former statements.

Later on in the note he ignores the Bolshevik's former statements that they will not recognize the Czarist Russia's war debts by referring to the necessity of future negotiations, not only regarding claims of the nationals or each country, but existing claims by the Government of one party against the other. Statement of this claim also fits in with his mention of the existing principles of international law.

The strength of the Labor Government's position in full recognizes regarding past treaties and in the official organ, the Daily Herald. In the note it is brought out by the phrase, "restoration of Russia's credit," but in the Herald it is phrased more bluntly that "Russia needs a loan."

Text of Note.

The text of the note extending recognition, as delivered to the Soviet government in Moscow by Dr. M. Hodkin, who becomes British chargé d'affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador, was given out as follows:

"I have the honor, by direction of my Government to inform your Excellency that they recognize the Government of Socialist Soviet Republics, as the just rulers of those territories of the old Russian Empire which acknowledge their authority."

In order, however, to create the normal conditions for complete friendly relations and full commercial intercourse, it will be necessary to conclude definite practical agreements on a variety of matters, some of which have no direct connection with the Government's charge representing the Government of the union at the Court of St. James."

The latter category may be the question of existing St. James."

ALDERMEN VOTE
TO TAX PATIENTS
AT CITY HOSPITALCuliniff Estimates Revenue
From Charging What
They Are Able to Pay
Will Be \$150,000 a Year.

A bill sponsored by Director of Public Welfare Culiniff, authorizing the city to charge city hospital patients all, or such portion of the proportionate actual per diem maintenance of the institution for each day of treatment as they are able to pay, was passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

A letter from Dr. John C. Morfit, chairman of Unit No. 2 of the visiting staff of city hospital, opposing passage of the bill, was read.

Alderman A. H. Niederluecke, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee, stated that Director Culiniff estimated the revenue the city would obtain by the passage of the bill at \$150,000 a year. The only opponents of the measure appearing before the committee, he added, were physicians, who stated they favored the bill if the revenue obtained could be used for medical research work.

In these circumstances His Majesty's Government invites the Russian government to send to London the most expert diplomatic representatives armed with full powers to discuss these matters and draw the preliminary bases of a complete treaty to settle all the questions outstanding between the two countries.

"Meantime I have been given the status of charge d'affaires pending the appointment of an Ambassador and am to state that His Majesty's Government will be glad similarly to receive a Russian charge representing the Government of the union at the Court of St. James."

The latter category may be the question of existing St. James."

ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1924.

New Japanese Cabinet Which Is Under Liberal Fire

MACDONALD DECLARES FOR
HUMAN FELLOWSHIP, NOT
POLITICAL ALLIANCE, WITH U.S.British Premier Joins Pilgrims in Welcoming
Ambassador Kellogg and Speeding New
British Envoy to Washington.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Several hundred members of the Pilgrims Society last night gave a hearty welcome to Frank B. Kellogg, the new United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Sir Ernest Howard, who is to succeed Sir Auckland Egges as British Ambassador in Washington. The occasion was a banquet, a feature of which was by the presence of the Prince of Wales, Ramsay Macdonald, the British Prime Minister, and the French, Belgian, Japanese and Italian Ambassadors.

It is my opinion that the necessity for the Senate to ratify treaties by a two-thirds majority is a wise provision, because thereby the people have a voice in making the treaties affecting their welfare.

For the present, Woodrow Wilson, the Ambassador, declared, he personally favored codification of international law, decision of justiciable questions arising between nations by arbitration or by some international court of justice and limitation of naval armaments and land forces. Alluding to the work of the Pan-American conference for the study and codification of public and private international law, he said:

"I believe this will be accomplished. It will be an example to the whole world and will form a foundation for the establishment of settled principles for the government of nations."

Emphasizing the importance of such arbitral and judicial settlements of international disputes, he said:

"In this aftermath of war, when the passion, prejudice and rivalry aroused by the great conflict still exists, it is of most vital interest to all nations that their controversies should be settled in the calm atmosphere of judicial or arbitral tribunals rather than by the arbitrament of arms."

Returning to the question of limitation of armaments, he said that the Washington treaty was "the first constructive step taken through all the long centuries of war to limit the building of armaments, which if it were to continue, undoubtedly would produce another frightful conflict and which in the meantime would burden the people of our countries and the world."

Mr. Macdonald, after referring to the "generosity" of the Pilgrims, not only in inviting him to be their guest, but in placing with him the offering of a toast to the new American Ambassador alluded to the "sad news about ex-President Wilson."

Inviting the diners to drink to the health of the Ambassador, Mr. Macdonald continued:

There are some Ambassadors who are going to give me trouble. There are others, whose visits to the foreign office always will fill my heart with joy, because they will have nothing whatever to say to me. My honorable friend, His Excellency, I am glad to say, and I am sure he is glad to say, belongs in the latter category.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States were never better than they are tonight. I pray God they will long continue in that happy condition."

A reference to the origin of the pilgrimage led the Premier to allude to the great discoveries and inventions by mankind in other countries of his majesty's Government and the English people.

Fellowship, Not Alliance.

"But," he continued, "there is one thing we have not yet discovered. That is how to be neighbors. There are others, whose visits to the foreign office always will fill my heart with joy, because they will have nothing whatever to say to me. My honorable friend, His Excellency, I am glad to say, and I am sure he is glad to say, belongs in the latter category.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States were never better than they are tonight. I pray God they will long continue in that happy condition."

A reference to the origin of the pilgrimage led the Premier to allude to the great discoveries and inventions by mankind in other countries of his majesty's Government and the English people.

Arbitration With England.

"This I believe can best be accomplished by open, frank and friendly discussions of every question in a tolerant and broad-minded spirit. We have done so in the past. There have been from 20 to 25 arbitrations between Great Britain and the United States, including many arbitral boards and commissions. This is a very inspiring record for which both countries have reason to congratulate themselves."

"It seems to me that every justifiable dispute should be submitted to arbitration or to some judicial tribunal when it cannot be settled by the ordinary intercourse of diplomacy. I believe that to be the opinion and aspiration of the British Government now in office."

"Amid all the strife and political turmoil of the world, I have the most complete confidence in the patriotism and sturdy common sense which have always inspired the peoples of our countries, and that they will continue to play the great part they have played in the past and be a powerful instrument in the healing and restoration of the world in a badly battered world."

Sir Ernest Howard pleaded guilty to the accusation of being an old diplomat. That term had become a byword which left a very bad taste in the mouth, he said, but he defended the traditions of the old diplomatic school.

"Some critics have said that a more known and prominent personality would have been more suitable for so important a post as Washington," remarked Sir Howard. "With that criticism I personally am in agreement."

One Killing in Kansas City Blast.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—One person was killed and three severely injured in a gas explosion in the downtown district here today. The explosion occurred in the building occupied by the Bally Reynolds Chandler Co.

The patient might die for lack of medical attention.

Alderman Brod said he had made a personal investigation of the need for the legislation and was certain from personal knowledge that many persons not entitled to the hospital treatment were admitted to the city hospital. In emergency cases, he added, there would be no change in the present policy of admitting patients, but an investigation would be made, after the patient was out of danger, of the financial responsibility of the inmate.

Alderman Fett asserted, adding he thought the Special License Tax Committee was only to adjust the taxes of merchants and manufacturers and not those selling only personal services.

Alderman Brod said the Special License Tax Committee, said the responsible detective of the city wanted to be licensed and regulated, to keep grafters out of the business. "Taxing people doesn't make them honest," replied Fett.

The bill taxing proprietors of barber shops \$2 for each chair in which a patient was treated was re-committed to the Committee on Public Health, which had been re-committed to the custody of discredited parties. That discovery still has to be made.

"May I say without offense—for there is no offense in my heart—that America has gone far to make that discovery. America and ourselves—we want no alliance; we want no documents—America and ourselves are in the position of two peoples that in spirit, by reason of their great moral and spiritual forces that are demanded and not given by the ordinary intercourse of diplomacy. I believe that to be the opinion and aspiration of the British Government now in office."

"Though the treaty is not yet finished, its conclusion is impending." Premier Mussolini has taken personal direction of the negotiations, and Thursday and yesterday conferred with the chief of the Russian delegation, Jordansky, together with the Italian and Russian experts.

"It seems to me that every justifiable dispute should be submitted to arbitration or to some judicial tribunal when it cannot be settled by the ordinary intercourse of diplomacy. I believe that to be the opinion and aspiration of the British Government now in office."

"Amid all the strife and political turmoil of the world, I have the most complete confidence in the patriotism and sturdy common sense which have always inspired the peoples of our countries, and that they will continue to play the great part they have played in the past and be a powerful instrument in the healing and restoration of the world in a badly battered world."

Sir Ernest Howard pleaded guilty to the accusation of being an old diplomat. That term had become a byword which left a very bad taste in the mouth, he said, but he defended the traditions of the old diplomatic school.

"Some critics have said that a more known and prominent personality would have been more suitable for so important a post as Washington," remarked Sir Howard. "With that criticism I personally am in agreement."

One Killing in Kansas City Blast.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 2.—One person was killed and three severely injured in a gas explosion in the downtown district here today. The explosion occurred in the building occupied by the Bally Reynolds Chandler Co.

"It is my judgment," he said, "that one of the greatest services that United States and the British empire can perform is to set an example of fair dealing in international relations to maintain the sacredness and inviolability of our treaties, and to deal with all nations."

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1871.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing
Company, Twelfth Boulevard
and Olive Street.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-FORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely prating, always be politically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 19, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE**Enforcing the Boxing Laws.**

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

FOLLOWING up my letter of January 26th, 1924, entitled "Full Dockets and Fool Laws" I have this to say with regard to this matter as it affects Gov. Hyde and Howard Sidener, our Circuit Attorney. But before going into details, a few remarks to clear the stage for action.

It is the duty of the Executive Department to carry out the laws. The officers have taken the oath to defend the integrity of both the United States and the State of Missouri. It is not for them to decide whether a law is good or bad or whether it meets with the approval of the majority of the people. Of course, Mr. Sidener, as well as the Governor, may close their eyes to a law and not notice that there are violations (and many times this is done when a law is utterly contrary to the wishes of the public) but let someone complain and then what? Let us just take Mr. Sidener for an example. Can he hesitate or refuse? No! He must do his duty to refuse would be to put him in a precarious position. He has no alternative, no choice in the matter. The laws are made and as long as they are not declared unconstitutional by the Judicial Department they are deemed legal and it is his duty to carry the laws out as set forth in the statutes, regardless of what public opinion in question might be.

You may ask why this defense. Am I doing this as a matter of friendship? No! Just for the simple reason that I heard much unjust criticism about these two gentlemen with regard to their stand on the Boxing Laws. And do they deserve this unjust criticism? No. They are just the defenders of war. To turn them from the enemy would be treason for a soldier and for them to fall in carrying out the law (perhaps bad, which some deluded minority leaders have passed), would under the position they hold literally be a like act upon their part.

In conclusion, I would say "Do not criticize the executive officers (and herein are included our own City Police officers), but watch, at the next election, the man you are going to send to the Legislature—for he is the party that makes the laws and with him alone the responsibility lies." HARRY NETTLE.

Shelter Stations Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

COULD not the United Railways Co. find it in their hearts to put up some sort of shelter for their customers at Grand boulevard and Chippewa street? Anyone living in this part of the city knows how dreadful it is to have to wait for a Lee car on this particular corner on a rainy or a cold night. There is no doorway to stand in, no building to stand next to to avoid the wind, nothing at all—absolutely nothing—but for a few who never had gained unexpectedly one day, and going home that night, without an umbrella, I had to wait fully five minutes for a car and was soaked to the skin, not mentioning the ruin to my clothes. On a cold night, too, it is far from pleasant to just stand on the corner and let the cold winds bite you.

Please have some sympathy for us and put up some sort of small frame shelter. It would cost only a few dollars, and I'm sure we would be overwhelmed with gratitude.

S. H. R.

Thanks for Many Kindnesses.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WE WISH to express our sincere thanks to the press and our numerous friends for their expressions of sympathy and generous donations of money and clothing for our guests made homeless by the fire which destroyed our annex on Jan. 6.

We also express our appreciation of the kindness and courtesy of the management of the Coronado Hotel, who rendered every assistance possible the night of the fire; also the management of the Marquette Hotel, who so kindly donated the use of the hotel for our benefit early on Jan. 13; the Ladies' Charity Club who so ably managed the party, and the many friends who attended, despite the inclement weather.

Also the management of the Catholic Women's and Father Dempsey's Hotels, who gave many of our guests temporary accommodations gratis; the business firms who employ our girls, who generously helped them to replenish their wardrobes and gave them time off from their work to reconstruct their shattered lives.

While we feel our loss very keenly, we rest in the knowledge that it has been made much easier to bear by the kindness of friends, and we pray that He who has said that a cup of cold water given in His name will not go unrewarded will repay them for their generosity.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Queen's Daughters' Home Association.

Reed or McAdoo?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

IF THE Democratic party in Missouri "opposes" Senator James A. Reed of Missouri for delegate at large or for President of the United States and supports McAdoo or any other "outsider," it might as well commit "suicide" (politically) in so far as the State of Missouri is concerned at least. GEORGE A. RITTER.

WILSON'S IDEAL.

By the time this writing is in print, Woodrow Wilson, whose death is expected momentarily, may have passed away. But what, in the crisis of his illness, was in the minds and hearts of all people who cherished the hope and faith that justice and peace may prevail in the world through the cooperation of the nations was admirably expressed by Ramsay Macdonald, Labor Premier of Great Britain, at the Pilgrims' dinner in London:

This is a moment when partisanship and party allegiance sink into insignificance. The whole English nation tonight is standing with bated breath, waiting for further word of this great American. Our party differences flare up like a great beacon and die down like the flames of a great beacon, for what is great and inspiring in the actions of public men belongs not to parties, not to nations, but to the whole of humanity.

Mr. Wilson, stripped of power and office, lying on his deathbed, commands more interest and respect and admiration throughout the civilized world, than any man in power and office, because he saw a great vision of a new order of civilization in which justice and law and peace, established by international co-operation, would be the place of diplomatic trickery, manipulation and war; because he laid the foundation of a temple of peace which some day would be the shadow of a great rock to war-worn peoples. The tribute paid to him is proof of the depth and intensity of the aspirations of mankind for peace.

OREGON'S KLAN SCHOOL LAW.

Oregon, which was the first State to be captured by the Ku Klux Klan, its Governor elected in 1922 having a Klan candidate, is now in the spotlight because of a fight in the courts to retain for the citizens the constitutional right to choose the kind of school to which they may send their children. Under a state school law, put through by initiative under Klan influence, this right will be taken away after 1926, when the law goes into effect. Whoever refuses to send his child or children to the public schools after that date will be subject to a fine of \$100 a day. The law has a double object—to close Catholic and other religious schools, and to level education downwards, the propagandists who favored this law arguing that special schools for the well-to-do were undemocratic.

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

With the power to provide for the compulsory education of children clearly established, it follows that the State also is empowered to select the means for making such education effective.

"The welfare of the child is the paramount consideration, and with this object in view the children may, in a proper case, be taken from their parents."

Religious prejudice, on the one hand, and social envy, on the other, are plainly to be seen as the motives back of this Klan school law. If it is held constitutional, it will practically put every school in the State under Klan control.

Says the State's Attorney arguing for the law:

"The education of children is a police power function, within the scope of the State's legislative power."

MCADOO FAILURE TO WIN MISSOURI DELEGATION SEEN

Instruction in His Favor
Believed to Have Been
Made Impossible by Testimony of Doheny.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO BENEFIT TO REED

Senator's Backers Uplifted
by Issue Provided as
McAdoo Men Profess to
See No Evil Effect.

By Curtis A. Betts.

McAdoo leaders in Missouri and their campaign associates, the anti-Reed leaders, profess to see in the elimination of McAdoo's candidacy from the ticket of E. L. Doheny, Columbia oil magnate, before the Senate committee of inquiry yesterday, that he had paid \$250,000 for legal services when McAdoo resigned from the House Cabinet.

On the other hand, the Reed leaders profess to see in it the elimination of McAdoo as a candidate, and as a result, the certain success of Senator Reed in his candidacy to obtain an instructed delegation from Missouri.

At Reed headquarters in Hotel Jefferson, there is an atmosphere of exultation; McAdoo headquarters in the American Hotel an atmosphere in an hour of trial. Notwithstanding the evident political purpose of the disclosure, which was the result of Senator Reed's activity before the committee, and the fact that there was nothing in Doheny's testimony which in any way connected McAdoo with the oil lease scandal or even intimated any other connection than that of legitimate employment, the testimony is certain to have a pronounced effect on the campaign in Missouri.

McADOO'S FUTURE UNKNOWN

It appears to make it certain that McAdoo will not receive an instructed delegation from Missouri. Whether it means that Reed will receive an instructed delegation is uncertain.

At least affords the Reed supporters an active anti-McAdoo campaign issue, something they did not have before. They could covertly discuss the "Crown Prince" and like topics, but they had no actual issue to lay before the voters.

Now, let us leave the argument that it would be futile to send Missouri's delegation to an inspection of Doheny when one of the leading issues of the campaign will be the scandalous activities of the Doheny and Sinclair oil interests in the Republican administration. They can argue that the Democratic convention never will nominate a man who has any connection with those interests, legitimate or not.

Effect on Reed. Candidates in the cold, clear light of practical politics, it would appear that the McAdoo disclosure should wait decidedly to Reed's advantage. Even before it came, the issue between Reed and McAdoo in Missouri was close and Reed stood an excellent chance to win at least half the 32 district delegations from Missouri. It clearly could be seen that a properly directed campaign in a few counties having large delegations to the State convention would give Reed a majority in that delegation.

Undoubtedly, much of the fight will be taken out of the McAdoo forces in Missouri and there will be a disposition on the part of many opportunists among the Democrats to concede Reed's success in the State and to scamper to his camp. To many of them, support of McAdoo was only a means to express their opposition to Reed, as many as they embraced because they saw in it a chance to win. If they are convinced McAdoo is defeated, a considerable number will be disposed to chuck the whole thing.

After publication of the Doheny testimony, there was a statement from the Reed headquarters. Ed A. Glenn, Reed's general campaign manager, declared "Doheny's testimony at Washington is fatal to McAdoo's candidacy."

Final Manager's Statement. The Democrats of Missouri, or no other State, Glenn concluded, "can afford to support a man for the presidency who is connected with Doheny, and the same is now under inquiry by the United States Senate committee. W. D. Vandiver and others managers for McAdoo in Missouri will have to look for another presidential horse."

Charles C. Oliver, who is in town, was: "The linking of McAdoo's name with the oil lease scandal will in no way check the popular swing to his candidacy. The clear and concise statement that he acted in pure professional capacity, his employment was entirely ethical, no man or woman can hardly construe it otherwise. He was a public officer at the time of his employment and had a perfect right to accept employment from an individual or corporation engaged in a legitimate business. His

MISSING LETTERS FROM SOLDIERS IN OLD MAIL BOXES

Found in Lot Returned From
Camps in Europe and Sold
to St. Louis Dealer.

Post-Dispatch Bureau,
20-23 Wyatt Building.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The mystery of the failure of many mothers, wives and sweethearts to receive letters written to them by soldiers in the World War has been cleared up by an interesting discovery just made by the Postoffice Department.

A few days ago, Postmaster-General New was notified by Postmaster Alt of St. Louis, that a patron of the St. Louis office, who had placed a standard United States mail collection box on the porch of his residence, told an inspector he had purchased the box from a dealer in army goods and that this dealer had on hand a number of other boxes of like character.

Further investigation disclosed that when the American troops were brought home and the camps abandoned, the mail boxes which had been maintained by the Government to receive soldier mail were turned over to the War Department and returned to this country with other surplus stock. Evidently, none of them was subjected to inspection before they were sold to the St. Louis dealer several years ago.

The price of these boxes to the Postoffice Department is about \$6 each, and as the St. Louis dealer still had on hand \$1 of them, which he was willing to sell at 80 cents each, the Postoffice Department bought them and ordered them put into shape for service.

An inspection of their interiors disclosed a large number of letters, postcards and other mail that had been addressed to them by soldiers more than five years ago.

Each piece of mail was forwarded immediately to the addressee, enclosed in separate envelopes and accompanied by letters from Postmaster-General New, explaining the circumstances.

MUST APPEAL TODAY, PAY \$10,000 BOND OR BE SUED

St. Louisian Signed It for Gangster
as Favor to Mackler, Hogan
Lawyer, Who Was Slain.

Unless Koening of \$217 Reber files an appeal today, he must pay the \$10,000 bond of Timothy Loty, forfeited by Federal Judge Fitzhenny, at Springfield, Ill., Thursday, or be sent for the amount. Loty is charged with robbing the Edwardsville postoffice, and Koening could not produce him because he is serving time in the Chester (Ill.) penitentiary for taking part in a \$28,000 bank robbery at Kincaid, Ill.

Koening says his action is entirely in the hands of the Illinois attorney, who is figuring a way to get Loty from Chester to Springfield. He knows nothing about bonds, he declared, and signed this one as a favor to his friend, Jacob H. Mackler, attorney for the Hogan gang, who was assassinated Feb. 21. Last Friday, Mackler told him: Loty was "one of the boys" and all right, he said.

Federal Court attaches here say it is most unusual for a Judge to forfeit a bond when a defendant is in custody elsewhere. Judge Fitzhenny will not discuss it. Koening can appeal, he says, or wait until he is sued. United States Attorney Williams at Springfield says the Court abided by Illinois law, which requires that a bondsman produce his man or submit to forfeiture. Loty is classified by the St. Louis police as a "Hogan gangster and safe robber."

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR INDICTED

North Carolina Official One Four
Times Indicted in Bank Case.

By the Associated Press.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 2.—Lieutenant-Governor W. B. Cooper of North Carolina, Thomas E. Cooper, his brother; Horace C. Cooper, his son, and Clyde W. Lassiter were indicted by the United States grand jury here today on criminal charges growing out of the failure of the Commercial National Bank of Wilmington a year ago. The Coopers were officials of the bank and Lassiter was a customer. They are expected to go to trial Monday.

After publication of the Doheny testimony, there was a statement from the Reed headquarters. Ed A. Glenn, Reed's general campaign manager, declared "Doheny's testimony at Washington is fatal to McAdoo's candidacy."

Final Manager's Statement. The Democrats of Missouri, or no other State, Glenn concluded, "can afford to support a man for the presidency who is connected with Doheny, and the same is now under inquiry by the United States Senate committee. W. D. Vandiver and others managers for McAdoo in Missouri will have to look for another presidential horse."

Charles C. Oliver, who is in town, was:

"The linking of McAdoo's name with the oil lease scandal will in no way check the popular swing to his candidacy.

"In contrast with Mr. McAdoo's action as a private citizen, it is a well-known fact that there are many lawyers holding a public office who retain their law offices, and while they are connected, and while active in their official capacity devote a part of their time to the affairs of private individuals and great corporations. The Senate hearing

showed that he acted in pure professional capacity.

"His employment was entirely ethical.

"The nest like our frontiersmen did, his son. In 22 days the tiny eggs hatch. In a few days little minnows swim, guarded by the brooding male. For three weeks they are in a little group, moving together. In a year they weigh one pound and in two years two pounds and are ready for the

BARRETT URGES CUT IN INSPECTION BUREAUS' STAFFS

Attorney - General Asserts
Some Candidate Ought
to Promise to Work for
Curtailment.

ASSERTS MANY JOBS ARE ONLY POLITICAL

Would Have Everyone Run-
ning for Office Pledged
to Business of Simplifying
Government.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—The General United States Mexican claims convention was ratified by the Mexican Senate yesterday after a compromise between the majority and minority bloc. The minority had refused persistently, by refusing to form a quorum, to permit this matter to be brought before the Senate.

In the final compromise the minority's objections were reduced considerably, and the foreign relations commission in turn made certain concessions, amending its report to make it acceptable to the international field.

Would Simplify Government. Candidates for State offices from Governor down, he asserted, ought to be compelled to declare themselves on all important issues, and express their belief that any candidate for Governor should, and the Legislature should, be pledged to "the business of simplifying government and eliminating useless offices as well as burdensome laws." Regarding increasing volume of laws, he said:

"The State has become a vast and complex machine dealing more and more intimately with the life of the individual. The old policies of simple and strong government are given way to new ideas of regulation in every phase of life from the cradle to the grave. We

have given reasonable terms for payment of indemnities, confining the discretion of the government to inspect, regulate, prohibited, enjoined, instructed and coerced in every relation of life and business.

Claims Date to 1868.

The report then supports the statement, by quoting from American works on international law, adding that the convention was celebrated on a basis of good faith and that consequently Mexico will be given reasonable terms for payment of indemnities, confining the discretion of the government to inspect, regulate, prohibited, enjoined, instructed and coerced in every relation of life and business.

Claims Date to 1868.

The report then supports the statement, by quoting from American works on international law, adding that the convention was celebrated on a basis of good faith and that consequently Mexico will be given reasonable terms for payment of indemnities, confining the discretion of the government to inspect, regulate, prohibited, enjoined, instructed and coerced in every relation of life and business.

Legislative Confusion. Legislative experiment and legislative caprice make for legislative confusion, both in purpose and expression. Every Governor takes office with the idea that while the people have chosen him as an executive, Providence has chosen him as a legislator. Each Governor strives to make his mark, and in the number of bills introduced and passed by citizens, some well-meaning but excited, and others malevolent but cool, present huge piles of further bills for legislative consideration, the whole purpose of which is the promotion of selfish group interests against the wishes or interests of the mass.

The Federal laws, State statutes and city ordinances now in force would easily fill five-foot book shelf. The court decisions construing these laws make every lawyer's library crowded for space."

COIN TAKEN FROM THROAT OF BOY BY ST. LOUIS SURGEON

A nickel was removed from the throat of the boy at the head of the windpipe of Donald D. Jones, 4-year-old son of L. W. Jones, at 3 a. m. yesterday after the boy had been rushed in an automobile to the Baptist Hospital from his home in St. Genevieve, 60 miles south of St. Louis. A specialist performed the operation in 10 minutes without anesthetic.

The boy had been playing with coins in the evening when his mother noticed he was choking. A physician decided an operation was necessary. At the hospital, the location of the coin in the throat was determined by X-ray. The specialist inserted a tube with a scope principle and through the tube inserted forceps with which he removed the coin. The boy was resting well, apparently none the worse for his operation.

Auto Accident Victim Dies.

Ervin Kniekamp, 32, of Belleville, who suffered a skull fracture in an automobile accident at Fifteenth and State streets, East St. Louis, Wednesday, at 2 a. m., when a machine said to have been driven by Arthur Binghein of Belleville, crashed into the front of a Belleville Suburban car, died yesterday. Binghein and Miss Clara Smith at the Deaconess Hospital in East St. Louis, suffering from cuts and bruises. The funeral of Kniekamp will be tomorrow afternoon at Walnut Hill Cemetery.

Final Manager's Statement.

The Democrats of Missouri, or no other State, Glenn concluded, "can afford to support a man for the presidency who is connected with Doheny, and the same is now under inquiry by the United States Senate committee. W. D. Vandiver and others managers for McAdoo in Missouri will have to look for another presidential horse."

Charles C. Oliver, who is in town, was:

"The linking of McAdoo's name with the oil lease scandal will in no way check the popular swing to his candidacy.

"In contrast with Mr. McAdoo's action as a private citizen, it is a well-known fact that there are many lawyers holding a public office who retain their law offices,

and while they are connected, and while active in their official capacity devote a part of their time to the affairs of private individuals and great corporations. The Senate hearing

showed that he acted in pure professional capacity.

"His employment was entirely ethical.

"The nest like our frontiersmen did, his son. In 22 days the tiny eggs hatch. In a few days little minnows swim, guarded by the brooding male. For three weeks they are in a little group, moving together. In a year they weigh one pound and in two years two pounds and are ready for the

MEXICAN SENATE RATIFIES CLAIM SETTLEMENT ACT

Plan Calls for Commission
of Three to Adjudicate
Damages Dating Back to
1868.

FAVORABLE ACTION AFTER LONG DELAY

Coolidge Will Name One
Member, Obregon One
and Third Will Be Chosen
by Two Presidents.

By the Associated Press.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—The General United States Mexican claims convention was ratified by the Mexican Senate yesterday after a compromise between the majority and minority bloc. The minority had refused persistently, by refusing to form a quorum, to permit this matter to be brought before the Senate.

Following announcement by the City Comptroller yesterday of the discovery of the reduction from \$481,000 to \$281,000, Hall said he knew nothing of the taxes on assessment of the property, as he had paid all taxes. This case, filed in the Recorder's office, dates from 1907.

The Assessor's 1921 blotter book showed an assessment of \$481,000 for the property, of which \$191,000 was land valuation, and \$290,000 represents the value of the improvements. As has been related, the reduction in assessment cut the tax bill by \$3000 and bill for this amount has been sent to the Rajaw company.

The land was owned in 1921 by the George D. Hall Real Estate Co., of which Louis Hall was secretary.

In December, 1921, the records show, it was sold to the Duffield Real Estate Trust, of which Hall is trustee. Hall said he had no connection with the Rajaw company, of which William R. Southern is president and R. F. Kijgen secretary. Hall said the building is owned by the Rajaw company, subject to a deed of trust to the Duffield Real Estate Trust.

In the final draft the report pro-

TRUSTEE SAYS HE KNOWS NOTHING OF ASSESSMENT CUT

U. S. Collector Hall Declares Tax
on Maryland Hotel Site Is
Paid by Lessee.

The site occupied by the Maryland Hotel, northwest corner of Ninth and Pine streets, for which an unauthorized reduction of \$200,000 in assessed valuations was made on the 1921 tax books, by design or accident, is owned by the Duffield Real Estate Trust, the trustee of which is Louis M. Hall, United States Collector of Customs here.

Following announcement by the City Comptroller yesterday of the discovery of the reduction from \$481,000 to \$281,000, Hall said he knew nothing of the taxes on assessment of the property, as he had paid all taxes. This case, filed in the Recorder's office, dates from 1907.

The Assessor's 1921 blotter book showed an assessment of \$481,000 for the property, of which \$191,000 was land valuation, and \$290,000 represents the value of the improvements. As has been related, the reduction in assessment cut the tax bill by \$3000 and bill for this amount has been sent to the Rajaw company.

The land was owned in 1921 by the George D. Hall Real Estate Co., of which Louis Hall was secretary.

In December, 1921, the records show, it was sold to the Duffield Real Estate Trust, of which Hall is trustee. Hall said he had no connection with the Rajaw company, of which William R. Southern is president and R. F. Kijgen secretary. Hall said the building is owned by the Rajaw company, subject to a deed of trust to the Duffield Real Estate Trust.

In the final draft the report pro-

PADEREWSKI IS STILL SORCERER OF PIANO

Former Premier of Poland Be-
witches Audience at the Coliseum.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.

AT the peace conference, it is related, Premier Clemenceau learned that the Polish representative was a certain Ignace Jan Paderewski, and inquired whether, by any possibility this performer could be the famous pianist. He was told that it was so. Struck by the spectacle of an artist fallen among politicians, the sardonic old statesman shook his head and muttered: "Quel debâcle!"

LOW-PRICED RAILS AMONG LEADERS ON STOCK MARKET

Profit-Taking Had to Be Absorbed—Steel Shares Better—Bond Market Firm—Sterling Exchange Strong.

By Leased Wire from the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review today, says:

"Moderate strength in all the principal financial markets gave most of the market a quiet but fairly firm during the first hour, traders being inclined to pay less attention to the early market. Toward the beginning of the last hour, however, the stimulus of a forward movement of low priced rails, led by Wahash A. and advances of 15 to 25 cents barrel in Midcontinent crude oil prices, which was enlivened again in the short session trading. Stocks were quiet but fairly firm during the first hour, traders being inclined to pay less attention to the early market.

Toward the beginning of the last hour, however, the stimulus of a forward movement of low priced rails, led by Wahash A. and advances of 15 to 25 cents barrel in Midcontinent crude oil prices, which was enlivened again in the short session trading. Stocks were quiet but fairly firm during the first hour, traders being inclined to pay less attention to the early market.

"Sterling, in a fairly active scale, was reported to have been less pronounced than on yesterday. No new developments in the situation came to light, and strength today reflected merely a further working out of the adjustment in the position which has been going on recently. French francs also were firmer and advanced a half point to 4.72 cents. Other leading European currencies, however, were irregular with frequent fluctuations in quotations.

"Excess of \$2,211,000 is shown by the weekly statement of the Clearing House, the principal market which is in the balance of \$139,192,000 in demand deposits, exclusive of Government deposits, as to rose sharply, the gain amounting to \$76,276,000 at a total of \$16,625,000. The market and reserves of member banks in the Federal Reserve Bank both were over \$35,000,000 higher."

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Following is a list of quotations in the foreign exchange markets:

Switzerland—Sterling (D) 84.35.

U. S. 90.—60-day bills on banks \$4.35.

France—France (C) 4.72%.

Italy—Lira (C) 4.72%.

Belgium—Franc (C) 4.19.

Germany—Mark (D) over 4 trillion marks.

Holland—D. 27.75.

Norway—Krona 13.31.

Sweden—Krone (D) 26.32.

Belgium—Franc (D) 17.46.

Poland—Mark (D) 0.00011.

Czechoslovakia—Crown (D) 2.89%.

U.S.—Cross-Currency (D) 0.00014.

Argentina—Peso (D) 33.12.

Chile—Mitra (D) 11.87.

United States—Dollar 97.32.

Montreal—Dollar 97.32.

St. Louis Stocks

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Transactions on the local stock market were moderate, amounting to 251 shares of new issues and 1,000,000 shares of old issues.

The following list of stock sales, the prices paid and the net changes, as compared with the previous day, or last previous transaction. *Increase. —Decrease. —Unchanged.

ST. LOUIS CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2.—Following is a list of today's highest, lowest and closing prices for the most active stocks dealt in here:

High. Low. Close.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.

Stocks and Div. Rates Sales High. Low. Close Net Chg.</

CORN SELLS LOWER
ON LOCAL MARKET

Fiction and
Women's Features
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Comics
News Photographs
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1924.

PAGE 13

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
Feb. 2.—Following is the official record
of today's grain market, with prices
and receipts from Kansas City and Chicago
markets.

High. Low. Close. Yesterday.

MAY WHEAT.

St. L. 113 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2 112 1/2
Chi. 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
K. C. 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2 103 1/2

JULY WHEAT.

St. L. 110 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 109 1/2
Chi. 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
K. C. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

St. L. 114 1/2 109 1/2 110 1/2 109 1/2
Chi. 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2
K. C. 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2

MAY CORN.

St. L. 81 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
Chi. 79 1/2 78 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
K. C. 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

JULY CORN.

St. L. 81 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
Chi. 79 1/2 78 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
K. C. 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

MAY OATS.

St. L. 48 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
Chi. 47 1/2 46 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

SEPTEMBER OATS.

St. L. 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
Chi. 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2

MAY RYE.

St. L. 74 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2
Chi. 74 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2 74 1/2

JULY RYE.

St. L. 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2 75 1/2

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Feb. 2.—Wheat closed a shade higher and
corn lower on the local market. There was
realizing income. Shorts covered a shade.

A cold wave was anticipated by some. The
lower Minneapolis and Liverpool were in-
fluenced.

In the local cash grain market soft
wheat was unchanged. Offerings were light
and market was flat. Market was steady.
Corn was steady to 1¢ lower. Demand was
limited. Oats were 1¢ to 1 1/2¢ lower and
quitting.

Wheat showed tendency to hold near
the previous record, following the opening
of the market, while corn tended easier. The
pool wheat closed 3¢d to 1 1/2¢ lower.

At 11:30 a. m. the market was 1 1/2¢ to 2¢
higher. September wheat \$1.09 1/2. July corn 81¢ and Sep-
tember corn 80 1/2¢.

The three Northwestern markets com-
bined 1,424 bushels of wheat were offered

with 453 a week ago and 618 last year.
Minneapolis received 227 cars. Duluth 24
cars. Winona 172.

Local wheat receipts, which were \$2,500

bushels last year, included 51 cars in-
coming, 249,700 bushels. Corn receipts with 131

200 a week ago and 118,300 last year.

Oats receipts, which were 114,000 bushels
last year, included 92 cars in coming, 100 and

25 through. Hay receipts were 30

cars.

Primary receipts of wheat were heavier

than a week ago, and lighter than a year

ago, being 1,000 bushels. Corn

receipts were heavier than a year ago

being 770,000 bushels.

Mr. and Mrs. James Evans Jr., who have separated.

Mrs. Evans was formerly Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks,

wife of the motion picture star. She is said to have

left Mr. Evans because of their differences regarding

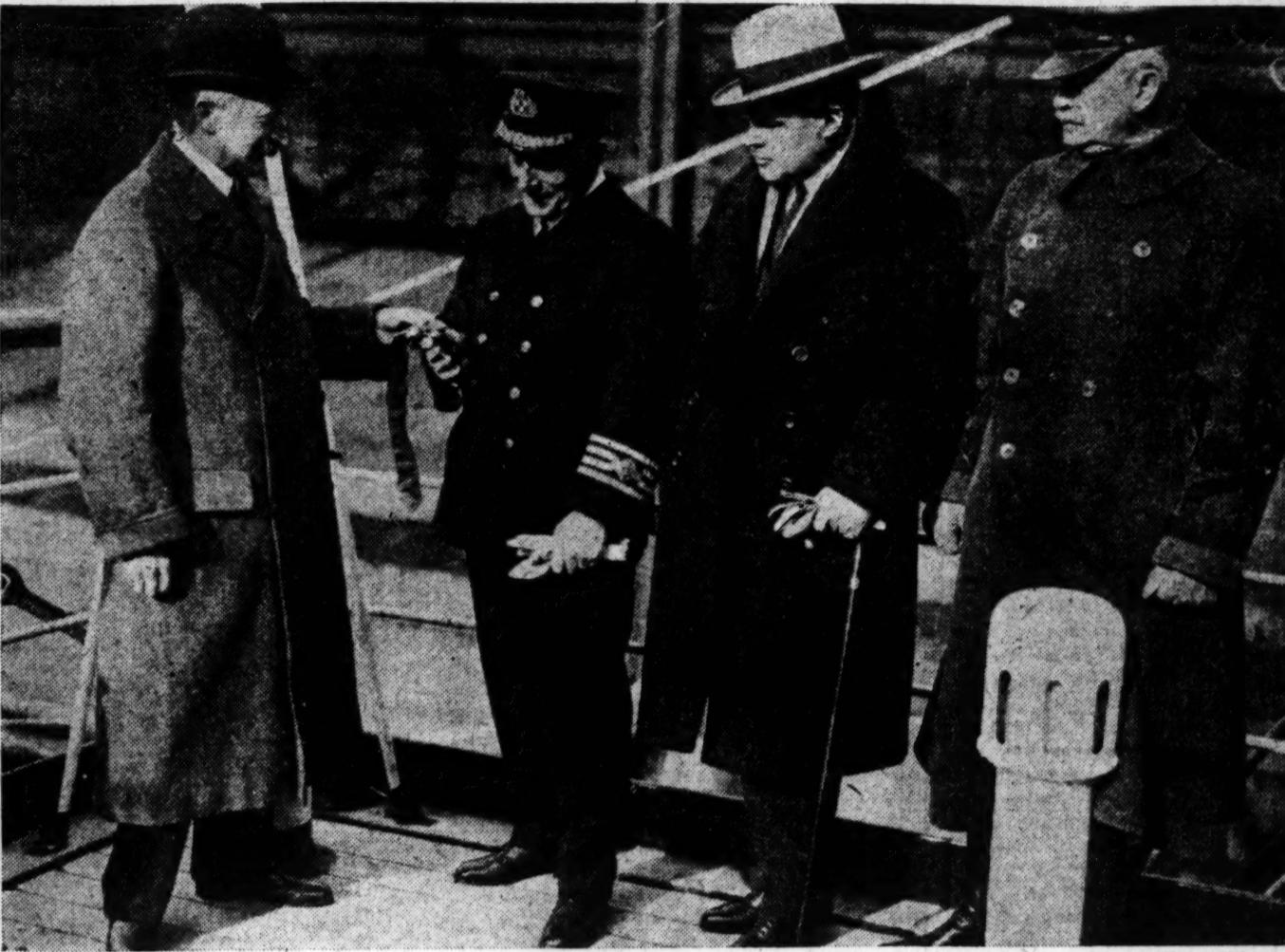
the film career of Douglas Fairbanks Jr.

—International Newsreel Photo.

FORMER MRS. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS LEAVES SECOND HUSBAND



CAPT. ROBINSON RECEIVES BRITISH HONOR CROSS



Left to right are shown Sir Harry Armstrong, British Consul-General; Capt. Samuel Robinson of the S. S. Empress of Canada; E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific lines, and Col. Peter Murray, U. S. A. Sir Harry presented Capt. Robinson with the British Cross for his heroism during the great Japanese earthquake, when he helped to rescue thousands from the burning city of Yokohama.

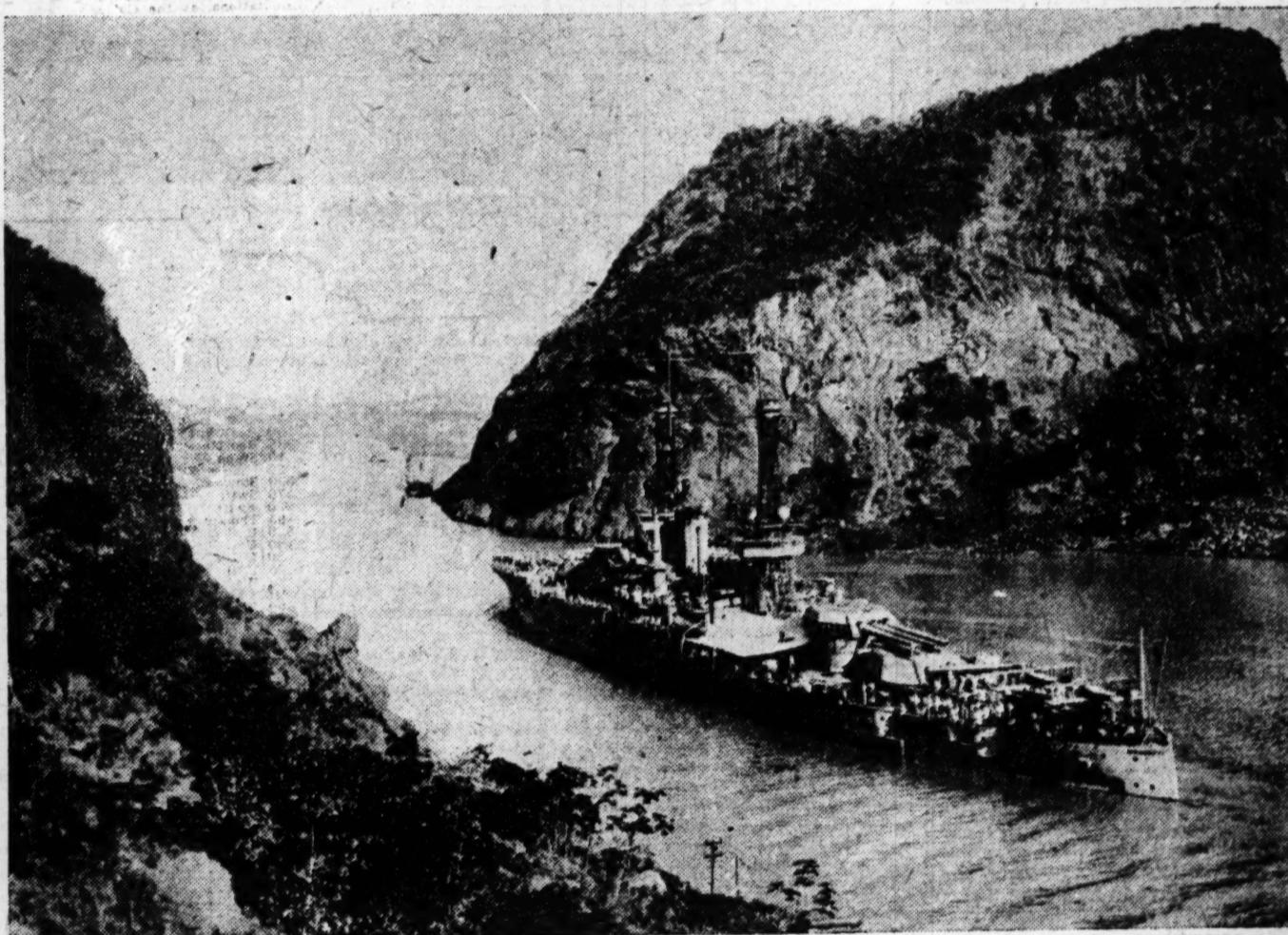
—International Newsreel Photo.

ROYAL GEMS SOLD TO MRS. GERRY



A snapshot of Mrs. Peter Gerry of Washington, who has purchased the black pearls that once adorned the crown of the Czarina of Russia, and which were brought to this country last November by Prince Youssouffoff. They have been strung together in a necklace described as the most perfectly matched string of pearls in the world. The purchase price is reported to be \$400,000.

PUSHING THROUGH FROM THE WEST TO DEFEND THE EAST



The U. S. S. Mississippi in Gaillard Cut in the Panama Canal on her way east to meet the "enemy" in the recent naval maneuvers held there.

—Wide World Photo.

GOING TO SCHOOL IN SOVIET RUSSIA



A classroom in Moscow, with a woman instructress teaching Russians who seem anxious to learn.

—Keystone View Co.

MRS. VINCENT ASTOR GOES INTO POLITICS



Mrs. Vincent Astor of New York, who has just announced her candidacy for alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention from the 6th district of New York.

—Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.

WHEAT CLOSES HIGHER ON THE CHICAGO MARKET

Special to the Post-Dispatch

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Wheat developed

gains today in the last hour of trad-

ing. The market was held open by

orders from grain dealers who were

afraid of a break in the market.

Offerings to arrive are small, but there

are signs of a selling off in long-distance

notices. Shipping and farm reports were

light. Corn closed 1 1/2¢ up, May, \$1.11 1/2.

July, \$1.10 1/2; Oct. 11, \$1.11.

September, 80 1/2¢.

Action of the corn market was much

the same as wheat, but the market

was recovered, but in the last

hour there was considerable week-end

business.

Wheat sales were 200,000

bushels. Corn sales, 100,000.

Oats sales were 30,000.

Wheat closed 2 1/2¢ up, May, \$1.11 1/2.

July, \$1.10 1/2; Oct. 11, \$1.11.

September, 80 1/2¢.

Gate followed the trend of the leaders

in the market, but the market

was taking on the late trade. Shipping sales

were 37,000 bushels. Oats, 14¢ to 16¢.

May, 40 1/2¢; July, 47¢; September, 43 1/2¢.

Provisions were under pressure from

producers. Lard closed 2 1/2¢ up, May, 7 1/2¢.

July, 7 1/2¢.

—International Newsreel Photo.

Turpentine, Flax, Linseed

Linseed oil was up 1¢ to 1 barrel
lot, new \$1.03 per gallon. Raw and
\$1.05 for boiled. Gas, Feb. 2.—Turpentine
firm, 97; sales, 153; shipping, 199; ship-
ments, 61; stocks, 12,200. Roan firm, 98;
sales, 117; shipping, 12,000; stocks, 117,201. Quot. B to F, 4.62; G, 4.63;
H, 4.64; I, 4.65; J, 4.66; K, 4.67; L, 4.68;
M, 4.69; N, 4.70; O, 4.71; P, 4.72; Q, 4.73; R, 4.74; S, 4.75; T, 4.76; U, 4.77; V, 4.78; W, 4.79.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 2.—Close, flax

bid, May \$2.65 1/2.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—Flax

No. 1, \$2.50 1/2.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Feb. 2.—Closing prices and

ranges follow.

Open. High. Low. Close.

MAY WHEAT.

102 1/2-103 1/2 103 1/2-103 1/2 103 1/2-103 1/2

JULY WHEAT.

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1/2-105 1/2

104 1/2-105 1/2 104 1

The Fir and the Palm

—A Continued Story—
By PRINCESS BIBESCO

SYNOPSIS.

Helen, with her husband, Cyril (Lord Herasham), arrives at the Herasham country home. Cyril is passionately in love with his wife, but she is unaware of it. When he married her he had wanted her to throw herself into his arms and instead she had walked up his marble staircase. Cyril was over 40 when he married. He found Helen living with her father, who was a gambler, in a pension in Italy.

Helen has called on her new neighbors, the Baldwins, for the first time. She has presented a check book given on their estate. Their nephew, Toby Ross, lives in a small house on the estate.

Cyril's mother comes to Helen's Court for a visit. Helen, at Cyril's suggestion, invites Toby Ross to dinner to meet her. Helen finds herself intensely interested in Toby. She goes to his cottage where she has dinner alone with him.

Helen gives a house party in the country. Cyril joins Tynley, a lifelong friend of Cyril's, one of the guests. He is in love with Helen. Toby comes over for the dance, which Helen gives the first night of the house party. He kisses Helen before he leaves.

Later Helen goes up to London for the season. Cyril joins Christopher in Scotland for a week's shooting. Helen goes back to the country. Selina and Toby spend a delightful week riding, walking and dining together.

When Cyril returns to Helen's Court, Toby comes up to London. He meets Helen's friend, Selina there. Toby decides to go to Tibet. Helen at last discovers Cyril's great love for her, and Toby confesses he does not love her.

INSTALLMENT XII.

"HOW BLIND LOVE MAKES PEOPLE."

CHRISTOPHER'S eyes were flashing. "Good God, do you mean he—?" "Yes," she smiled a little. "It was much better, don't you think? You see, incredible though it may seem, however vain one is, there are some situations in life which are out of range of one's vanity. I didn't want to appear like some one who is making a big sacrifice—I didn't feel like that. I was simply paying for my own blindness. When your sight is suddenly recovered, you don't go on groping, that is all. It is not a matter of heroism at all. Besides, Cyril had known I was going to give him up, he might have tried to keep me. And it wouldn't have been love."

All unconsciously, she was giving her lover away, showing him to Christopher in his love of power, of getting his own way. Christopher shivered. Helen, of all people, in the clutches of a ruthless, insensitive egoist.

As if in answer to his thoughts, she said, "Toby was subtle, you know. He understood everything." Then she put her hand on his arm. "Christopher, thank you for not saying the things you think about him. Remember that I—love him."

A look of pain crossed his face. "I am not likely to forget." Then, passionately, "Helen, I have no right to ask—and you would say that it didn't matter or make any difference—but I must know—I don't mean that—of course, there's no 'must'—but I beg you to tell me. Was he your lover?"

She smiled at him. "No," she said, and seeing the relief—it was almost happiness—in his face, she wondered at the values of men who can think the gift of your body so much more important than the gift of your heart. What a strange, mysterious mistaking of the lesser for the greater.

"And Cyril has never guessed anything?" "Nothing." "How blind love makes people." "It taught me how to see." "What are you going to do?" "Give Cyril everything—every-thing in the world except what he most wants and what I most want to give him. And every day his love will come out, more and more, getting freer and happier and more unfettered. And I—well, I shall spend my time responding."

Christopher shuddered. "Come," she said more lightly, "what other program is there?" "Good God, it is a nightmare. You can only pray to love him." "Yes," she remarked dryly, "I can always do that."

Helen and Selina had left the dining room. The men were sipping their port.

"Christopher," Cyril spoke a little shyly. "I want to thank you. I've been wanting for some time. You remember what you said last time. You were here about showing things more? And afterwards, in Scotland? Well, it doesn't come naturally to me, as you know. But I've been trying lately. And, he laughed almost boyishly. "It gets

easier every day. I don't know why but I've always had a curious inhibition. Trying to make one's wife love one seemed a sort of taking advantage—there were altogether too many opportunities. But now," there was a gentle expression, indeed, in his eyes. "I know you are right."

Toby was waiting for Lord William and Selina—they were going to see a play. He was enjoying himself in London with an agreeable sense of a load having been lifted off his mind. The last time that he had been there it had only seemed a kind of interval. His relationship with Helen had hung over him like an indeterminate sentence and each morning her letters had arrived to remind him and upset him. Wonderless letters they had been, he reflected. He would be able to enjoy re-reading them. They were certainly the best love letters he had ever received, fed alike by her gifts of expression and her complete absence of caution. Prying eyes, eavesdropping ears, the leering, winking side of life, how curiously ignorant of it she was. Ignorant or ignoring?

He died at Reval in 1858, aged 84.

Famous Women

Gertrude Elizabeth Mara
GERTRUDE ELIZABETH MARA

Was the daughter of Johann Schmeling, city musician in Cassel, where she was born in 1743. When she was seven she played the violin remarkably well, and at 14 appeared as a singer. Frederick the Great of Prussia, despite his prejudices against German performers, invited her to Potsdam in 1770 and gave her an appointment immediately. In 1774 she married Mara, a cellist, whose extravagance involved her in so much debt that in 1778 Frederick withdrew her appointment as a court musician. She then went to Vienna, Paris and Russia, being in Moscow when it was burned by Napoleon and lost all her property. She died at Reval in 1858, aged 84.

WINIFRED BLACK WRITES ABOUT What Makes Happiness

(Copyright, 1924.)



WINIFRED BLACK

MRS. ELLEN REEVES is ninety years old. She lives in Oxfordshire, England. She brought up sixteen children of her own and then went to work and raised nine motherless children—just to be busy.

No, she isn't rich and she never was. She's poor or what most of us would call poor.

She's earned her living for forty years and she's earned it by making kettle holders.

She gets up at five in the morning. Winter or summer, and goes to bed whenever she gets time. She cooks and scrubs and keeps house and watches the children and mends their clothes and scolds them and loves them and sings to them and laughs over and cries over them and has the time of her life doing it all.

No, she is not poor.

She loves animals, too—not homeless being passes her cottage but she will find it food and shelter. Not very long ago she saw a little fool of a lost pig wandering helplessly down the road. She took it home and gave it some dinner from a nursing bottle and Mr. Pig is the pet of the neighborhood.

They call him Oliver. Twit because he's always asking for more. Oh, yes indeed, she reads Dickens and loves him, too. Poor, foolish thing, she doesn't know that such a hopelessly sentimental chap as Dickens is entirely out of the fashion.

You see she's sentimental herself and that's the explanation.

Poor—don't you dare tell her she's poor. Her children are grown now, all sixteen of them and every one of them doing well and she doesn't have to lift a finger if she doesn't want to. But dear me, whatever would she do with herself all day sitting with her hands in her lap and no children about? All of her own sixteen are fond of the nine she adopted, and all of the nine are growing up healthy and wholesome and self-supporting and they all idolize "Mother Reeves."

What a grand time a Russian novelist would have telling the story of her life. How many sobs and moans and groans; how many heartaches and how much melancholy philosophy he would crowd into her life.

Would she be cheerful and contented and self-respecting in her humble little home and her busy, useful life?

Not according to Russian philosophy.

She would be bitter and envious and miserable. She would spend her breath in long tirades on the injustice of poverty, and every time she saw a woman in a nice frock and a decent bonnet go down the road her heart would fairly burn with envy and hatred and she'd bring all her children up to curse the day they were born into such a world of injustice and cruelty.

I do hope none of the new philosophers will get hold of Mrs.

Reeves and teach her that all the time she thought she was useful and happy and contented she was really miserable and downtrodden and discontented.

It would be such a disappointment to her, wouldn't it?

And then there are some of us who say that the reason we're not happy and not prosperous is because we never had a chance.

"Right and Wrong."

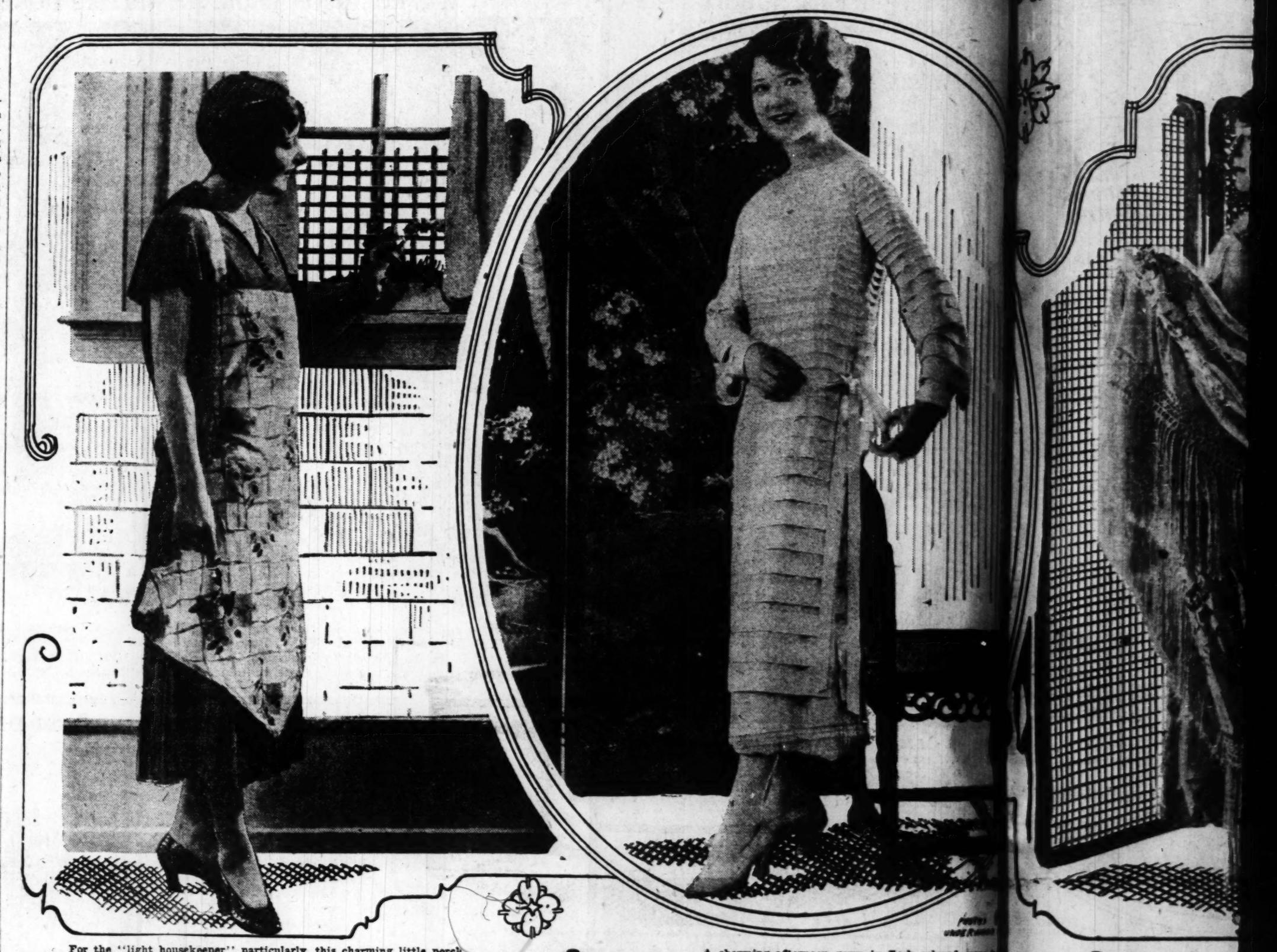
How much of a chance did this woman have when she was left a widow at fifty with sixteen children to raise? Put her children to work—for of course she did as soon as they were old enough and she brought them up to have sense enough to like to work, and never even to dream that there was nothing in life but pleasure.

There's one word that Ellen Reeves uses a good deal, they say—"duty." They say she's always talking about it and she has two other old-fashioned words in her vocabulary:

"Right" and "wrong." I wonder if the fact that those words and what they stand for have been such a part of her life isn't one of the things that have made such a life as hers possible.

Here's looking to you, good old mother of ninety. You're worth a thousand little fibberty gibbets who won't even take decent care of one child of their own.

MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT and Some



For the "light housekeeper" particularly, this charming little porch apron is most suitable and quite the thing when the maid takes a day off.

A charming afternoon gown in flesh colored crepe with more ribbon of the same tint.



THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

By ALINE MICHAELIS

Men Who Make the World Go Round.

OTS of folks laugh at germs, and there are a few doctors left who scorn the germ theory of disease. But if the doctors would study the statistics of disease, they would be forced to admit that something has happened to make certain ailments much less common than they used to be.

We used to hear a lot about erysipelas. It was found in every

neighborhood. That is not the case at present.

We have learned that cuts and scratches must be protected from infection with the germ of erysipelas.

All wounds must be properly cared for or trouble follows. The germs of erysipelas, for instance, are among the troubles which can reach the body through

a cut or a skin abrasion of any sort.

Erysipelas starts like several other infectious diseases, with a cold and vomiting.

Sometimes there are convulsions first and then high fever.

The victim complains of a feeling of illness, pains in the back and legs, and headache. The bowels are disturbed and the tongue is coated.

Shortly after the chill the skin shows the peculiar reaction of erysipelas. First, there may be several red spots which quickly run together into a single swollen red

area. The skin is tender to the touch and is filled with pimples and blisters.

In a few days blisters and blots may form on the swollen skin.

In about a week the swelling grows less, but before the improvement begins there may be a delirium as well as great pains and real illness.

Many applications have been suggested for the control of the local symptoms. The most common is ichthyol. This may be used as a water poultice, or as an ointment. If in water it is usually made up in 20 to 50 per cent solution. In ointment form it may be used in strengths of 20 to 40 per cent in vaseline. This is painted on the affected parts.

The itching and discomfort are sometimes relieved by hyposulphite of soda, one drachm to the ounce of water. This may be applied on gauze, or a saturated solution of magnesium may be similarly applied.

Needless to say, the general health should be built up and any internal remedy which possesses virtues in this direction should be furnished.

Above all else guard against the infection of any wound or abrasion of the skin. In this way you will avoid erysipelas.

POTATO SALAD DRESSING.

THREE eggs beaten light, half cup of sweet cream, butter the size of an egg (if milk is used, one-quarter cup butter, three tablespoons of granulated sugar), one teaspoon of dry mustard, one teaspoon salt, one-half cup vinegar.

Boil in double boiler, add sugar, salt and butter and mustard, stir in vinegar while heating a little at a time. Boil until it thickens. Cool in cold water. Garnish with pimento.

—mep

A Husband's Lady Friend

By Sophie Irene Loeb

Copyright, 1924, Press Publishing Co.

A WOMAN sends me this letter:

"Now that women are sharing so equally with men in the matters of the business world, don't you think it is almost time that they get a little more consideration in their own world?"

In cases like this for the goose gander sick, and more equality, another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

Add a little sugar to the water in which you cook the turnips. It will improve the flavor.

Add a little salt to the flour before mixing the batter and you will have no lumps to contend with.

There is a housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

One cook who makes delicious pie crust uses equal parts of lard and cod fat. Another good housekeeper prefers mutton drippings, but before using it she heats it with a spoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonsful of lemon juice.

One housewife uses a floor polish that she claims is cheaper and better than wax. She mixes kerosene and melted paraffin to the consistency of cream and applies it the same as wax, then she uses a flannel cloth to polish.

Philosophical Phrasings

No cut like unkindness.

Life is dear, even to those who find it full of sorrow.

If man ever learns to fly they will find that it takes more than wings to get into heaven.

Despite not dreams, Empires have been built upon them.

It's an ill wind that brings the world.

From eye and ear and tongue and touch and thought, reject all lowness.

I would say that this couple is drifting apart very, very fast, and unless they come to some basic agreement their matrimonial craft is most likely to go on the rocks.

*the Man on the
Sandbox* by L. C. Evans

FEBRUARY.
We have with us the month of February, in which we have the famous groundhog day; I like it better, far, than January. For spring is not so very far away.

The groundhog cometh from his winter hollow, and if he sees his shadow, so they say. Six weeks of winter weather's sure to follow.

And make the coal man chuckle and hooray.

More power to the noble little woodchuck! For him we always give three rousing cheers;

The groundhog we regard as pretty good chuck. When in the form of sausage he appears.

QUOTE SO.
Every dog has his day. Likewise every groundhog.

The man on the sandbox says that Archie Roosevelt must have fallen heir to the big stick.

See where Mellon approves of 25 per cent cut in income taxes due this year. That makes it unanimous.

"Says Only 5 Per Cent of the People Think."

A penny for their thoughts.

However, as 95 per cent of the people think they think they seem to get along pretty well, don't you think?

It would be interesting to know what percentage of people who

EVERY DAY MOVIES



Timid lady: "Er—do nice people live around here?"
Janitor: "Nice people? Why dammit all, I live here myself."

FAVORITE STORIES
By Irvin S. Cobb.

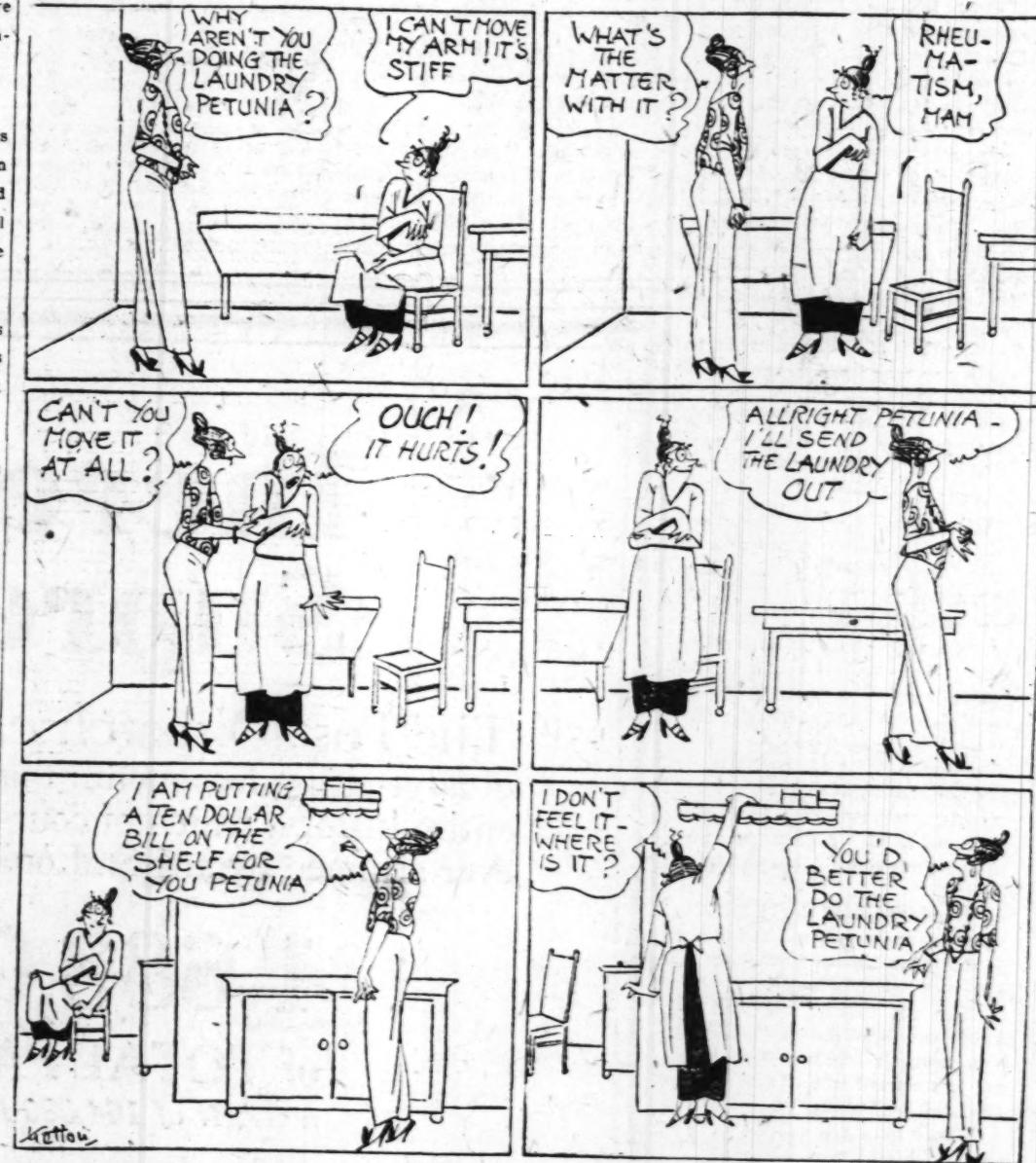
A THOUGHT FOR THE FUTURE.
It is stated that an indispensed Scotchman was drawing his will. "Write this down," he said. "I give and bequeath to my wife the sum of 100 pounds." "And if she should remarry?" said the lawyer. "Write this down: If she should remarry I give and bequeath to her the sum of 200 pounds." "That's queer," said the lawyer. "Why do you do that?" "Because the man that marries her will earn it."

(Copyright, 1924.)



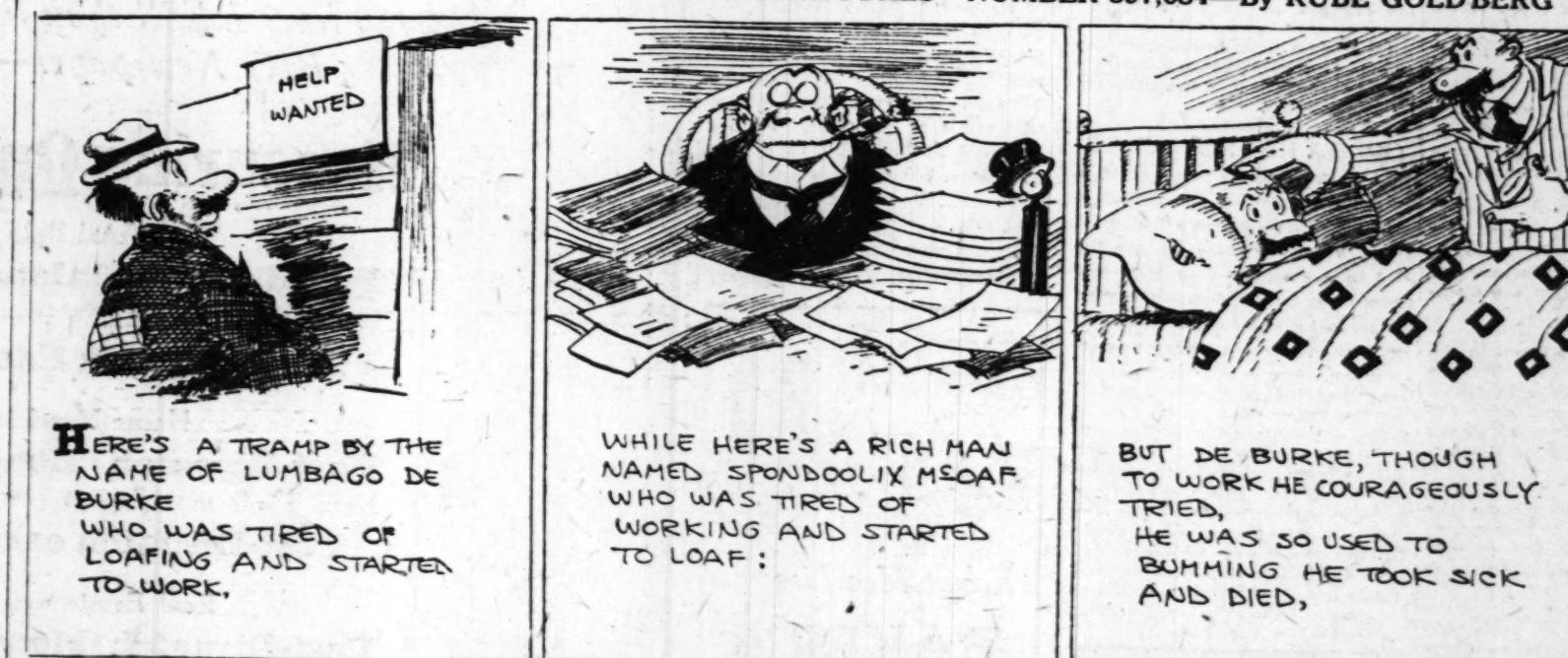
CAN YOU BEAT IT?—By MAURICE KETTEN

Copyright, 1924.



LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 397,684—By RUBE GOLDBERG

Copyright, 1924.



McNaught Studios, Inc., N. Y.

MUTT AND JEFF—ELEVEN P. M. AND ALL'S WELL WITH MUTT—By BUD FISHER

Copyright, 1924, by H. C. Fisher
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Post-Dispatch Want Ad Opportunity
PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICE
COST AND SERVICE FREE
WANTED AND OFFERED
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
ROOMS, BOARDING HOTELS
HOUSES
REAL ESTATE OFFERINGS
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS
More Than 10,000 Betterment
Suggestions

VOL. 76, No. 148.

FALL'S ARREST
TUESDAY
REFUSAL

Former Secretary, W.
Might Incriminate
to Begin Long

IS ORDERED TO AP
BEFORE COM

Questions Authority of
Decide to Have Their Pe
morrow—Central Fig
Calm on Stand, but Nea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Tuesday Secretary of the Interior, probably for refusing to answer questions on naval oil reserves, and this will be fought in the courts that is the in over the leases.

Fall's refusal to testify came this morning when he appeared before the Senate investigating committee. Gibson insisted that the committee's doctors reported that there was no medical reason to prevent his appearance. The accused for his assumed the position of a defendant, cited legal points concerning the authority of the committee to examine him, which were, in brief, first, that the body was the creation of the Sixty-seventh Congress and without power because of the expiration of Congress; second, that Congress having already asked for the cancellation of the leases on the ground of fraud, the matter was out of the committee's hands, and third, the constitutional provision against making a man testify

Power to Be Renewed.
The Senate will eliminate the first and second objections on Monday when it will renew the powers of the committee, though the committee does not believe they have lapsed, and the contention that a witness may not be required to give evidence that would incriminate him will be overruled under the statute that provides that this is no bar, though testimony so adduced cannot be used against him in a criminal case.

Two courses are open to the committee to cause his arrest under the statute or to haul him before the bar of the Senate. The subsequent events will be the same in either case. The contempt will be transferred to the courts and then will follow the long processes of habeas corpus, with appeals while the former cabinet officer is out on bail.

Meanwhile, the committee will go ahead, the immediate drive being on the stock-jobbing orgy that is said to have been engaged in during the time the lease of Teapot Dome was a secret to all except David and Sinclair, and those who were given the valuable tip.

Game Over Speculation.

Washington is bubbling with gossip as to what the books of the brokers will show. Others of the administration, Senators and Congressmen figure in this gossip, and if the books bear it out, these are to be unimpeachable to tell whence they got the information that made them speculate in Mammoth Oil shares—that being the Sinclair Corporation that capitalized Teapot Dome. Practically all the brokers in the capital have been summoned, among them "Billy" Hibbs, who has always handled the bulk of the state's speculations and "Hamie" Sloan, who used to be head of the White House service squad.

Others have been subpoenaed from New York, Chicago and Cleveland. Experts, accountants are already at work on the brokers' books and the city is buzzing with rumors as to what they have found. The names of at least one Senator on the investigating committee is being whispered, among others, though nobody knows whether the committee has definite information or is simply going

Continued on Page 2, Column 6.

The City Circ